

Clinton Veto Slaps Down Republican Budget Bill

President Blames Foes in Congress for Crisis; Shutdown Is Imminent

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — In a showdown on ending and debt, President Bill Clinton said his ground Monday, vetoing a bill that Republicans said was necessary to avert a first government default in history.

He blamed the crisis squarely on congressional Republicans, saying, "They've opted to put the United States on the path to default."

Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin crumbled to avert a default on federal debt, which could come as early as Wednesday, by drawing on government trust funds. That action calmed stock and bond markets. (Page 13.)

Mr. Clinton also renewed a pledge to veto a separate bill, expected to reach him later in the day, to provide funding to keep the government in operation after midnight Monday. House Republican leaders said there would be no attempt to override such a veto, leaving it unclear how long the government might remain closed.

Hundreds of thousands of federal employees nationwide — primarily those in positions deemed nonessential to health, safety and security — prepared to be sent home from work Tuesday.

Mr. Clinton's immediate objection to the spending bill is that it would lead to a monthly increase of about \$7 in payments by the elderly under Medicare, a politically sensitive health insurance program.

Senate Republican leaders sent to the White House a proposed compromise that would freeze the Medicare premium. But Bob Dole, the Senate majority leader, said later that a White House spokesman had said that "was not enough to satisfy the president."

"We face a choice that will be a test of our values, a test of our vision," he said in a speech to the Democratic Leadership Council. It was a choice, he said, between a "winner-take-all society" and one in which "we all have a chance to win together."

Newt Gingrich, the speaker of the House, is now accused the president of avoiding talks with the Republican leadership. The Georgian said it was "very unfortunate that he is hiding and refusing to discuss with us what would keep the government open."

The president's chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, met with some congressional leaders Monday, but those talks were said to be inconclusive.

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President Clinton says Republicans voted to put U.S. 'on the path to default.'

Terror Blast at Saudi Base

Attack Regarded as Big Challenge to Regime

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — A bomb explosion at a building housing U.S. and Saudi Arabian military personnel rocked Riyadh on Monday, killing 6 people and wounding 60. Four of the dead were Americans.

The attack was the most daring challenge to the Saudi government since 1979, when Islamic fundamentalists held Mecca's holiest mosque for nearly three weeks before they were forced out, arrested and executed.

Informed Saudis said in telephone interviews that, while the attack Monday destroyed an American-Saudi military facility and anonymous callers warned Americans to leave the country, the real aim was to destabilize the Saudi government and raise serious concern among the smaller Arab states of the Gulf Cooperation Council that are satellites to the Saudis.

President Bill Clinton immediately pledged that the United States would devote "enormous effort" to find out who was behind the attack.

"We have already begun the process of determining what happened," Mr. Clinton said at the White House. "We will devote an enormous effort to that."

Responsibility for the bombing was claimed by a group demanding the departure of U.S. forces from Saudi Arabia.

"The attacks will continue until the departure of the last American soldier," an anonymous caller said in two telephone calls to Agence France-Presse.

He said he belonged to Tigers of the Gulf, a previously unknown group.

Officials said that even though the group took responsibility, it was unclear whether the bombing was the work of local Islamic fundamentalist factions or such external enemies of Saudi Arabia as Iran. Or it might have been a combination of the two, which a senior Saudi figure described as "the most dangerous" possibility.

The greatest concern appeared to be the likelihood that terror cells linked to fundamentalists inside Saudi Arabia have learned how to pack explosives in vehicles, possibly by linking up with Arab fundamentalist groups operating out of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Sudan.

Speaking in telephone interviews, Saudis, including ranking officials, said that the authorities in Riyadh had been warned about an imminent terrorist action for nearly a week and had placed security forces on a low-level alert.

The Saudis emphasized that placing a car bomb in a parking lot near the Saudi National Guard's training facility was a relatively easy task, even though it is adjacent to a sensitive military installation where scores of U.S. military advisers work alongside Saudis.

The site, near the busy Al Talateen shopping street in the heart of Riyadh, is easily accessible in a city where nearly every family owns at least one car and everyone parks at will nearly anywhere.

The Saudis interviewed Monday were convinced that the attack takes a confrontation between the Saudi ruling establishment and growing ranks of militants to a

new level. "This is a clash that has been postponed for years," said a ranking Saudi who, like others interviewed, requested anonymity.

"Saudi Arabia cannot be insulated from what is happening elsewhere in the region," this person continued. "Muslim militants from Afghanistan and Sudan are present here, too, as they are in Egypt, Algeria, Jordan, Tunisia and Yemen."

The Saudi ambassador to Britain, Ghazi al-Ghossai, said, "This horrible incident reflects in no way on the stability of Saudi Arabia." He noted that terrorist acts are common around the world.

The comment reflects the one issue that is uppermost in Saudi minds: That what is probably going to be a continuing challenge from within should not be seen as a sign of loss of control by the regime.

But what Mr. Ghossai did not say was that religious circles in Saudi Arabia are far greater in numbers and conservative in thinking than the religious establishment elsewhere in the Arab world, which have spawned over the years networks of militants shooting and bombing their way to what they hope will be a seizure of power.

"We have allowed these groups too much leeway in the past," a Saudi official said. "If this incident does not lead to a crackdown on all sorts of illegal activities under the name of Islam, we are going to have a serious problem."

The official said past crackdowns fell short of the highest levels of Islamic dissidents, including, he continued, businessmen who have been funding Islamic movements for years under the guise of charity.

Japan Aide Quits Over Korea Remarks

Resignation Heads Off Heated Tokyo-Seoul Dispute

By Kevin Sullivan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — A Japanese cabinet minister who said Japan's brutal occupation of Korea earlier this century "did some good things" for Korea resigned on Monday, heading off a nasty diplomatic spat that had threatened to disrupt this week's economic summit meeting in Japan.

The dispute came at a particularly sensitive time for Japan, which will play host to President Bill Clinton and scores of other world leaders at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. Seoul had threatened to cancel a meeting between President Kim Young Sam and Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama at the high-level conference unless the minister was removed.

Takami Eto, head of the Management and Coordination Agency, resigned over his remarks, which included an assertion that Korea benefited from Japan's 35-year occupation because Japan built schools, railroads and ports.

During the 1910-1945 occupation,

Japan forced Koreans to take Japanese surnames, learn the Japanese language and worship the emperor. Koreans were forced to work in Japanese factories producing goods that were mainly consumed in Japan. Dissent was met with torture.

Relations between the two governments have improved, but the gut-level animosity between Korean and Japanese people still exists. Many Japanese still discriminate against Koreans as inferiors, and discrimination against Koreans — or even Japanese of Korean heritage — is still widespread.

Mr. Eto's remarks were made in an informal gathering of Japanese reporters on Oct. 11, but they were made public last week in the Dong-A Ilbo, a major Seoul newspaper. The next day Mr. Eto retracted any of the remarks "that caused misunderstanding," but the government, unsatisfied, continued to call for Mr. Eto's resignation.

"I can't cause further trouble to the cabinet and to the party," Mr. Eto, a member of the Liberal Democratic Party, said at a news conference.

Before presenting his letter of resignation, Mr. Eto first notified the Liberal Democratic party's president, Ryutaro Hashimoto. The party had strongly resisted calls for Mr. Eto's resignation, saying that his comments had been off the record and that he had publicly retracted them.

Mr. Eto's remarks follow comments by Mr. Murayama that many in Korea found deeply offensive. In October, Mr. Murayama had said that Japan's 1910 annexation of Korea was legally valid and in keeping with international law of the day, the long-held position of the Japanese government. Koreans argue that the annexation was forced upon them under threat of military action, and was therefore not legitimate.

On Aug. 15, the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II and Korean liberation, Mr. Murayama had expressed regrets and apologies to Korea for Japan's colonial rule.

Chief Cabinet Minister Koken Nosaka said Mr. Eto decided to resign on his own without pressure from Mr. Murayama.

In Shift, EU 'Welcomes' Demand on Currency

Germans Seek Tougher Budget Rules

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Germany's demand for tighter budgetary restraint on countries joining a single European currency gained strong momentum Monday as the European Commission dropped its opposition to the idea.

The commission's president, Jacques Santer, and Yves-Thibault de Silguy, the commissioner for monetary affairs, said that they "welcomed with interest" a proposal for new budget rules put forward last week by Germany's finance minister, Theo Waigel.

"The commission shares his anxiety about the need to maintain a strong and lasting convergence" around sound economic criteria among countries participating in a single currency, the two officials said in a statement. A spokesman for Mr. de Silguy said that the commission was "ready to discuss positively and openly the

ideas Mr. Waigel has put forward."

The statement was the EU agency charged with putting a single currency in place, and until Monday officials had resisted any new budget commitments beyond the requirements laid out in the Maastricht Treaty on European Union.

Addressing the German Parliament last week, Mr. Waigel unveiled a proposal for a

France vows to reform its debt-ridden health-care system. Page 13.

so-called stability pact among countries joining a single currency, which EU leaders have pledged to produce in 1999.

The pact proposed by Mr. Waigel would impose automatic financial penalties on any government that permits its budget deficit to exceed 3 percent of gross do-

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Angrily, Nigeria Hits Back, Withdrawing Key Envoys

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ABUJA, Nigeria — Nigeria's military regime on Monday angrily rejected worldwide condemnation of its execution of nine human-rights activists, countering diplomatic isolation with a recall of its envoys from key Western countries and South Africa.

As the European Union said it was considering a trade embargo against the West African state, which depends heavily on oil exports, national radio announced that Nigeria was withdrawing its ambassadors from the 15 EU states, as well as from Washington and Pretoria.

The ambassadors were to return "immediately" for consultations, the radio said.

Shell International, which has been put on the defensive by the executions, on Monday denied reports that it was delaying a \$2.5 billion (\$4 billion) natural gas deal with Nigeria.

A statement released in London said the company had no plans to freeze or stop operations in Nigeria. However, a Shell U.K. spokesman said that if the international community declared an embargo on Nigerian oil, "we will obey the law."

Shell, the largest oil producer in Nigeria, pumps 40 percent of its output. Oil provides most of the military government's revenue.

Prime Minister John Major, who cut off British military exports to Nigeria after the executions, said he wanted to discuss the gas deal with Shell officials.

The nine executed, including the writer Ken Saro-Wiwa, represented Nigeria's Ogoni ethnic minority, which claims that Shell's drilling operations have poisoned their Niger Delta homeland.

Meanwhile, a legal adviser to the military leader, General Sani Abacha, said that the convictions of the nine were "based on the verdict of a legally constituted court of law."

"Criminal conduct is not subject to international standards," said the adviser, Hawalu Yadudu, but to the "domestic laws and procedure of the country concerned."

The statement marked the first official confirmation of the executions.

Foreign Minister Tomi Ikimi, speaking from the Commonwealth summit meeting in Auckland, New Zealand, said that his country's suspension was unfair, unjustified and could "threaten the very existence of the Commonwealth."

The nine, who were hanged on Friday for the killings of four people in May last year, were all Ogonis. Mr. Saro-Wiwa and his co-defendants said they were framed for political reasons, and blamed government soldiers for the killings. (AFP, Reuters)



CAMPAINING UNDER GUARD — Mahfoud Nahnah, a moderate who is one of four candidates in Algeria's presidential election, campaigning in Bida as a policeman stood by. The elections will be held Thursday. Page 7.

AGENDA

Vichy Police Chief's Killer Sentenced

PARIS (Reuters) — A Paris court found a failed writer guilty Monday of killing the former head of France's wartime Vichy police, which collaborated with the Nazis, and sentenced him to 10 years in prison.

Christian Didier, 51, had earlier pleaded in court for forgiveness from God, the Jews and the family of his victim, René Bousquet.

"I am drained. The horror of the crime has vaccinated me against any other crime," Mr. Didier told the court on the final day of his weeklong trial on charges

of slaying Mr. Bousquet in June 1993, a crime of which he has previously boasted.

"I ask for pardon first of all from God, who said, 'Thou shalt not kill'; from the Jews, for the trial which I blocked, and from the Bousquet family, deprived of a father," Mr. Didier, who had a history of psychiatric disorders, told the court.

He could have been sentenced to up to 30 years in prison. But the prosecutor, Christian Bilger, citing diminished psychological responsibility, requested a relatively lenient 10- to 12-year jail term.

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Neoconservative Challenge to Deng

THE AMERICAS
A 'Huge Week' for Bob Dole

ASIA
China Rejects Dalai Lama Choice

EUROPE
New Threats to European Security

INTERNATIONAL
6 Charged With War Crimes

BUSINESS/FINANCE
New Sega Games on Horizon

Increasingly, Only One Size Counts in U.S. Business

By Steven Pearlstein
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Along the congested ribbons of asphalt in a typical American suburb, there is a fearsome lineup of competitors that is transforming the retail landscape.

There's a Circuit City selling almost everything in the way of appliances and electronics; a Staples piled high with office supplies; a Bed, Bath and Beyond for sheets and bedding in every size and color, and a Petco the size of a warehouse. A three-story Borders boasts nearly any book in print, served up with Lipton and coffee latte. You will find all manner of children's stuff at Toys 'R' Us, educational stuff at Zany Brainy's and face stuff at the Cosmetics Center.

These retailers are among the corporate superstars of the new economy — competitors that dominate their markets no less than Michael Jordan does on the basketball court or Steven Spielberg does in Hollywood.

Offering a wide selection of goods at somewhat lower prices, these national specialty store chains have routed regional department stores, challenged the big discounters and forced a generation of small, local merchants out of business.

They are known within the industry, with good reason, as the "category killers."

What is happening in America's ever-expanding suburbs is not unique to retailing. A similar winner-take-all dynamic is at work in nearly every industry, recasting the terms of competition, overturning traditional relationships between suppliers and customers and concentrating market shares in the hands of one or two companies.

The common threads are specialization, which has transformed broad industries into collections of increasingly smaller niche markets, and rapid changes in technology, which have allowed the best performer in each niche to replicate its success around the nation and the globe.

Take the simple cup of coffee. Only a few years ago this was thought to be the classic example of an undifferentiated product sold by the archetype of small business, the corner deli and coffee shop.

But with technology and management know-how that allow a small staff in Seattle to supervise hundreds of outlets, Starbucks Corp. is replicating its successful formula for selling coffee to upscale consumers on urban street corners, shopping malls and airport terminals throughout the nation. By the end of the year this Coffee Shop of America will have rung up more than \$400 million in sales.

Airlines, railroads, banking, entertainment, defense, utilities, health care, hotels, restaurants and telecommunications — wherever you turn these days this same process of specialization, nationalization and rapid consolidation is in full swing. Small businesses continue to find a place in the economy, serving specialized niches or

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Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	1,000 Din	Mexico	45 c.
Cyprus	C. £ 1.00	Nigeria	110.00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Qatar	1,250 Rials
Finland	12.00 F.M.	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gibraltar	£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland	£ R 1.00
Great Britain	£ 0.85	S. Africa	£ R 10 + VAT
Egypt	£ 2.50	U.A.E.	£ R 10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	\$ 1.20
Kenya	K. Sh. 150	Zimbabwe	Zm. \$20.00
Kuwait	600 Fils		

Dow Jones

Up	2.53	Down	0.39%
4872.80		124.00	

The Dollar

	Mon. close	previous close
New York	1.418	1.4175
DM	1.553	1.566
Pound	101.80	100.80
Yen	4.889	4.8835

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Chinese Reforms/ 'Neoconservatives' Cast a Cold Eye

Challenges to Deng Flow Into the Mainstream

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Hu Gang looks at the miracle of Chinese reform under Deng Xiaoping and does not like what he sees.

"Emancipation of the mind does not mean indulgence in wild thinking," he wrote in a book on the economy that was published last year. The Chinese "have acted blindly, one-sidedly and subjectively rather than consciously, even-handedly and objectively."

Yet Mr. Hu is no dissident, and his views are not treated as heresies. Instead, they are becoming mainstream.

Mr. Hu is just one of the critics of the Deng era who are known loosely as "neo-authoritarians" or "neoconservatives" and who belong neither to the old hard-line Communist camp nor to the democratic opposition. Although they do not form a cohesive or organized group, they are making out their territory, gaining influence with Chinese leaders and changing the political landscape.

They see chaos and danger amid the economic achievements that brought 10 percent annual growth and improved the living standards for the vast majority of Chinese since Mr. Deng took power in 1978. In their eyes, the drawbacks that come with economic expansion — the army of migrant laborers, discontent among urban workers, vast regional inequalities, rising crime rates, widening corruption and the decline of Marxist ideology — all cry out for the creation of a new, unifying system and program for Communist rule.

"Before, it used to be that Marxism-Leninism secured national interests," said Yang Ping, editor of a magazine called *Strategy & Management*, which has military backing. "Not any more. Now there must be something to keep people inspired."

These critics believe a new basis for Communist rule must include a more powerful and interventionist central government, a new nationalism, a strong military, reinvigorated state-owned enterprises, limits on migrant labor and a plan to help poor inland areas and rural areas right regional inequalities.

Their views have influenced recent government policies, ranging from foreign policy to the new five-year plan for the economy.

Democracy is not a priority for this group of critics.

"What this country needs is an enlightened Mao," said the Chinese representative of an American investment bank. He argued that China, like a corporation, needs a strong chief executive officer.

"If you ask me as a person, I would say I would like democracy," said Mr. Yang, the editor. "But if you go to the Chinese countryside and have a look and see the poverty of how people live, then you see that democracy wouldn't be appropriate or in the national interest."

The people there, he said, are not capable of exercising democracy. And two-thirds of China's 1.2 billion people live in the countryside.

One of the most vivid preconditions of the neo-authoritarian line is "The Accused," one of this year's major Chinese movies. It portrays a village chief, Uncle Gang, who has little regard for the niceties of the rule of law,



Chinese workers harvesting crops before a giant poster of Deng Xiaoping.

although establishing a rule of law is one of the government's current campaigns. Uncle Gang opens people's mail, ties up and jails people and imposes his iron will.

Yet he does it all for the common good. He's a man of virtue. He turns down a 1,000 yuan (\$120) cash gift. He cuts down his own trees to help build the village school. He works all night in the fields because so many villagers have gone off to cities to earn cash.

Uncle Gang runs into trouble when he punishes a young woman for beating her mother-in-law. She hangs herself, and party higher-ups investigate. They discover that Uncle Gang has repeatedly violated the law, but the village chief tells them that he has done everything for the good of the village, which has been a national development model. His wall is covered with plaques and awards.

The rule of law may be fine for the cities, Uncle Gang says, but the countryside is different. People, like himself, cannot read. If you have a mule, he says, you treat it like a mule. The movie ends with party officials removing him as village head — but they are in tears, because he won them over.

Neoconservatives emerged after the crushing of the democracy movement in 1989 and

Mr. Deng's triumph in 1992 over economic conservatives. With that, said Joseph Fewsmith, a professor of Chinese studies at Boston University, the central struggle of the Deng era between "reformers" and "conservatives" ended and was replaced by tensions over how best to manage Mr. Deng's changes and some of their uglier consequences.

The neoconservatives see national pride and traditional, even Confucian, values as a way of unifying the Chinese people. "The most major problem facing China's modernization today is the question of how to seek and find a new source for the legitimacy of authority," wrote Xiao Gongqin of the Shanghai Teachers' University. The answer "is founded on mainstream Confucian culture."

This emphasis on national pride has made such issues as Taiwan particularly sensitive and colored the Chinese view of American intentions.

"I have never believed that the United States is really all that concerned with the human rights of the Chinese people," wrote one of *Strategy & Management*'s editors, Wang Xiaodong, under his pen name Shi Zong. "The reason the United States does not like us is because we are strong. We have the

possibility of developing and then could be an obstacle to America's special place in the world."

Another key issue for neoconservatives is the nation's vast rural population, including about 100 million underemployed people who could flock to the big cities. In a book published last year titled "Seeing China Through the Third Eye," Wang Shan called this floating population a "powder keg" and said that "anyone who flips through Chinese history will discover that all of China's dynasties have, without exception, been destroyed by peasants who have left the land."

Because of that anxiety, most neoconservatives want to control migrant labor, channel investment into rural areas, boost agricultural production and protect arable land from the encroachment of rapidly growing industries.

"If agriculture collapses, then China collapses," said Mr. Hu, who works in a think tank near Qinghua University. "No matter who the future leaders are, they will have to make the grain problem the top priority."

Inequality also worries critics. Mr. Hu has called for the government to end tax and investment preferences for the "special economic zones" that have been the showcases of economic development during the Deng era. Neoconservatives have also been outspoken about the need for a strong central bank, reinvigorated state-owned enterprises and a more effective central taxation system.

A leader of this movement has been Chen Yuan, vice governor of the People's Bank of China and son of a former conservative party leader. Chen Yuan. The younger Chen has called for "a new centralization" to prevent a loss of control that would "cause us to go from economic disintegration to social and political disintegration" and create an image of "weak central government and countless feudal lords" out for themselves.

Although many Western economists also believe China needs stronger central financial institutions, the neoconservatives start from a fear that China is careening out of control. The new wave of growth, wrote Yang Fan, "takes the combination of money and power as its special characteristic, corruption as its lubricant, speculation as its motive force, and 'socialist primitive accumulation' as its slogan."

Not everyone shares the neoconservative point of view.

"I believe that there are two contrasting visions about how China should be governed in the future," said Professor Huang Yasheng of the University of Michigan who added that he believes China's central government was strong enough already. "The more liberal vision argues that order should not be imposed administratively but it should be a result of people's self-interests and rationality. The neoconservatives believe that China is on the verge of chaos and there is a need to rein in these unorganized forces."

COMING UP

Old and young, rich and poor, they're almost all separatists up along Quebec's Saguenay River. The strength of their opinions shows that Canada is a long, long way from resolving its Quebec question.

Head-On Collision
On Weapons Pact
Helms Proves RoadblockBy Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Jesse Helms, says he believes that an ambitious international treaty banning chemical weapons is riddled with flaws, and he is prepared to block its ratification indefinitely, according to congressional staff aides and other sources.

Because the Armed Services Committee headed by Senator Strom Thurmond, Republican of South Carolina, also has withheld approval and the majority leader, Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, has no plans to circumvent the two chairmen and force a vote, there is no prospect of ratification of the treaty in the foreseeable future, congressional sources said.

The Chemical Weapons Convention is not yet formally dead, but enthusiasm for it in other countries is waning as the United States continues to delay, supporters of the agreement said.

If the treaty falls by the wayside, that outcome would represent the triumph of one determined legislator over a bipartisan American consensus in support of the treaty that lasted nearly 10 years.

The U.S. commitment to the convention has been unequivocal since 1984, when George Bush, then vice president, broke an impasse by offering to subject U.S. chemical manufacturers to mandatory inspections.

The treaty, which was declared open for signature in January 1993, would ban the production, sale and use of "nerve gas" and other chemical weapons and create an international organization with the power to conduct mandatory inspections of chemical manufacturing facilities.

As of October, the agreement had been signed by 159 countries, including the United States and Russia, but ratified by only

40, far short of the 65 required to put its provisions into effect.

Events like the poison gas attack on the Tokyo subway have heightened the sense of urgency for ratification among supporters of the treaty, who see it as an essential tool for limiting the threat of chemical warfare proliferation.

But the same events have deepened Mr. Helms's skepticism about the value of the treaty, congressional aides said. He, a Republican of North Carolina, and some other Republican senators have deep doubts about whether a treaty is capable of preventing use of chemical weapons by terrorists when amateurs such as the Japanese sect in the fatal Tokyo attack can deliver poison gas from a simple container.

For the moment, action on the chemical weapons treaty is being blocked by Mr. Helms's decision to suspend all Foreign Relations Committee business because of his feud with the Clinton administration over reorganization of the nation's foreign policy apparatus.

But even if that dispute were resolved quickly, Mr. Helms would not be prepared to move ahead on the chemical treaty, aides said, adding that the senator's objection to the treaty is more than a negotiating ploy.

"The administration knows that Senator Helms and many other senators are opposed to the Chemical Weapons Convention because of serious concerns about verification, Russian compliance and, most recently, new revelations about Russia's chief negotiator to the treaty," a statement issued by Mr. Helms's office said.

President Bill Clinton and senior aides have appealed for ratification and criticized Mr. Helms for delaying it. But their assertions of urgency are undermined by the fact that the treaty languishes unratified for almost two years while the Democrats still controlled Congress.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Strikes to Affect Paris Train Service

PARIS — Paris Metro and suburban trains faced mild disruption Tuesday as part of a day of action to protest government welfare reforms, officials said Monday.

The RATP transport authority said that during the evening strike action, half of Metro services would be cut, while on average two-thirds of services on the suburban RER network would run as planned.

Unions have called for action between 4 P.M. and 9 P.M. to coincide with a demonstration at the Gare Montparnasse, and during the last two hours of service, beginning at 11 P.M. Tuesday. The strike was also due to affect trains in northern France from Monday evening through to Wednesday morning, with a third of intercity trains in the region expected to be cut, according to the SNCF, the national rail authority. Eurostar trains through the Channel tunnel will not be affected. (AFP)

Diphtheria Rising Sharply in Asia

ALMA-ATA, Kazakhstan — The number of diphtheria cases in the Central Asian republics of the former Soviet Union and Kazakhstan has increased 50 times in just two years, a World Health Organization official said Monday.

Sergei Deshevoi, the WHO's representative in the region, told a scientific conference here that the region's public health services were unable to cope with the epidemic.

Diphtheria was all but wiped out in the Soviet era, but has made a big comeback. Most cases of the disease worldwide are now reported in the former Soviet Union. The worst hit is Tajikistan, where the number of cases recorded this year grew to 2,705 from just 14 in 1993, Mr. Deshevoi said. This year, 866 cases have been recorded in Kazakhstan, 500 in Kyrgyzstan, 335 in Uzbekistan and 50 in Turkmenistan. (Reuters)

Vietnam has selected five foreign companies to supervise work to rebuild and widen one of the most dilapidated sections of its main north-south highway, the notorious "Street Without Joy" of the Vietnam War, a Transport Ministry official said. (AP)

Thailand moved toward setting up a second international airline as the Council of Economic Ministers approved the proposal. (AFP)

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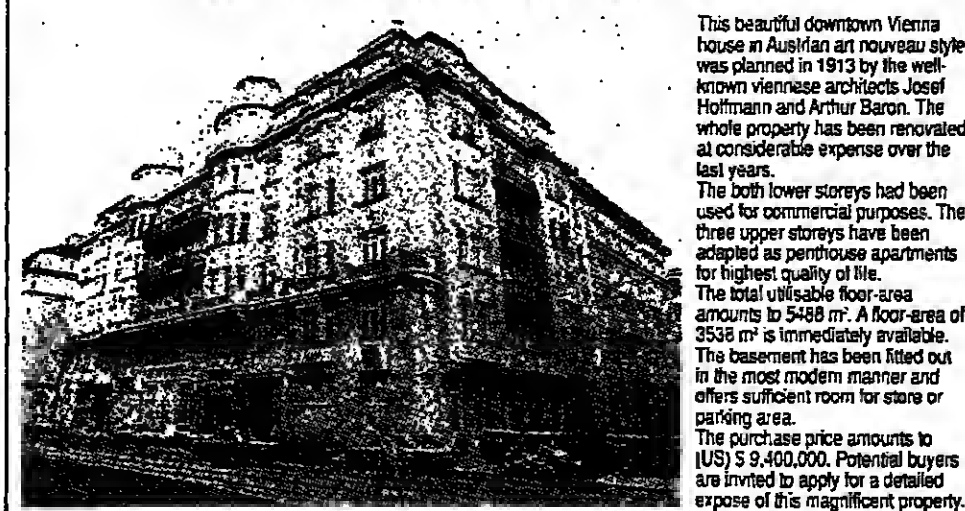
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AUSTRIA, VIENNA CITY:
IMMACULATELY RENOVATED ART NOUVEAU HOUSE

This beautiful downtown Vienna house in Austrian art nouveau style was planned in 1913 by the well-known Viennese architect, Josef Hoffmann and Arthur Baron. The whole property has been renovated at considerable expense over the last years.

The two lower storeys had been used for commercial purposes. The three upper storeys have been adapted as penthouse apartments for highest quality of life.

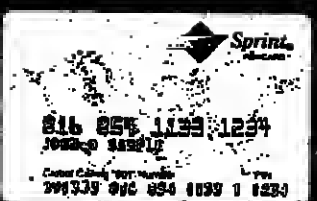
The total utilisable floor-area amounts to 5488 m². A floor-area of 3536 m² is immediately available.

The basement has been fitted out in the most modern manner and offers sufficient room for store or parking area.

The purchase price amounts to (US) \$ 9,400,000. Potential buyers are invited to apply for a detailed expose of this magnificent property.

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COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS
American Samoa	633-1000	Armenia	000-900-01	Belgium	000-900-01	Bolivia	000-900-01
Anguilla (dedicated phone)	80	Australia (Sydney)	1-800-360-4663	Brazil	000-900-01	Bulgaria	000-900-01
Argentina	001-800-777-1111	Canada	1-800-887-8000	Cameroon	000-900-01	Chad	000-900-01
Armenia	8-10-455	Chile	1-800-360-4663	Colombia	000-900-01	Costa Rica	000-900-01
Australia (Sydney)	1-800-360-4663	Croatia	000-900-01	Cuba	000-900-01	Cyprus	000-900-01
Austria (Vienna)	000-900-01	Czech Republic	000-900-01	Dominican Republic	000-900-01	Ecuador	000-900-01
Bahamas	1-800-360-4663	Denmark	000-900-01	El Salvador	000-900-01	Egypt (Cairo)	000-900-01
Bahrain	1-800-360-4663	Finland	000-900-01	France	000-900-01	Ghana	000-900-01
Barbados	000-900-01	Germany	000-900-01	Greece	000-900-01	Honduras	000-900-01
Belgium	000-900-01	Hong Kong	000-900-01	India	000-900-01	Indonesia	000-900-01
Belize	000-900-01	Hungary	000-900-01	Indonesia (Jakarta)	000-900-01	Israel	000-900-01
Bermuda	000-900-01	Ireland	000-900-01	Italy	000-900-01	Jamaica	000-900-01
Bhutan	000-900-01	Japan	000-900-01	Jamaica	000-900-01	Kazakhstan	000-900-01
Bolivia	000-900-01	Kenya	000-900-01	Korea (Seoul)	000-900-01	Kyrgyzstan	000-900-01
Bulgaria	000-900-01	Latvia	000-900-01	Korea (Seoul)	000-900-01	Laos	000-900-01
Burkina Faso	000-900-01	Lithuania	000-900-01	Lebanon	000-900-01	Lesotho	000-900-01
Burundi	000-900-01	Madagascar	000-900-01	Libya	000-900-01	Liberia	000-900-01
Cambodia	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01	Madagascar	000-900-01	Libya	000-900-01
Cameroon	000-900-01	Malaysia	000-900-01	Mali	000-900-01	Madagascar	000-900-01
Canada	1-800-887-8000	Mexico	000-900-01	Moldova	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Cape Verde	000-900-01	Morocco	000-900-01	Mongolia	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Chad	000-900-01	Nicaragua	000-900-01	Montenegro	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Chile	1-800-360-4663	Norway	000-900-01	Nepal	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
China	000-900-01	Paraguay	000-900-01	Netherlands	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Colombia	000-900-01	Peru	000-900-01	Netherlands (Amsterdam)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Costa Rica	000-900-01	Philippines	000-900-01	Netherlands (The Hague)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Croatia	000-900-01	Poland	000-900-01	Netherlands (Rotterdam)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Cuba	000-900-01	Portugal	000-900-01	Netherlands (Utrecht)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Cyprus	000-900-01	Romania	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Czech Republic	000-900-01	Saudi Arabia	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Dominican Republic	000-900-01	Singapore	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Ecuador	000-900-01	Slovak Republic	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
El Salvador	000-900-01	Slovenia	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Egypt (Cairo)	000-900-01	South Africa	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Finland	000-900-01	Spain	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
France	000-900-01	Sweden	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Germany	000-900-01	Switzerland	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Ghana	000-900-01	Taiwan	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Honduras	000-900-01	Thailand	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Hong Kong	000-900-01	Turkey	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Hungary	000-900-01	Ukraine	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Ireland	000-900-01	United Arab Emirates	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Italy	000-900-01	United Kingdom (London)	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Japan	000-900-01	United Kingdom (Manchester)	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Jamaica	000-900-01	United Kingdom (Newcastle)	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Kazakhstan	000-900-01	United Kingdom (Sheffield)	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Kyrgyzstan	000-900-01	United Kingdom (Southampton)	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Laos	000-900-01	United Kingdom (Stirling)	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Lebanon	000-900-01	United Kingdom (Tottenham)	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Lesotho	000-900-01	United Kingdom (Walsley)	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Liberia	000-900-01	United Kingdom (Wigan)	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Libya	000-900-01	United Kingdom (Wolverhampton)	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Lithuania	000-900-01	United Kingdom (Wrexham)	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Madagascar	000-900-01	United Kingdom (Wrexham)	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Malawi	000-900-01	United Kingdom (Wrexham)	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Malaysia	000-900-01	United Kingdom (Wrexham)	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Mali	000-900-01	United Kingdom (Wrexham)	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01
Moldova	000-900-01	United Kingdom (Wrexham)	000-900-01	Netherlands (Zagreb)	000-900-01	Malawi	000-900-01

THE AMERICAS

POLITICAL NOTES

What's a Powell Backer to Do?

WASHINGTON — Charles J. Kelly Jr., managing director of Citizens for Colin Powell and a veteran of the draft-Eisenhower campaign, has not quite figured out what to do with all the volunteers who enlisted in the Powell-for-president movement.

"We'll have to think about how not to lose the positive energy he brought into people's lives," he said.

Mr. Kelly's quandary underscores the dilemma for Republican voters who call themselves moderates and for voters of various political beliefs who say they are most comfortable in the centrist camp. Now that Mr. Powell has decided not to run in 1996, what's a die-hard Powell moderate supposed to do?

For the moment, the choices are familiar. Democrats as well as Republicans will try to capture the centrist energy generated by the possibility of Mr. Powell's candidacy. But analysts across the political spectrum feel that neither party and no candidate is offering a true centrist program.

As quiet as they keep it, most Americans wear the moderate label. In a New York Times/CBS News Poll last month, 44 percent of Americans called themselves moderates compared with 16 percent who picked the liberal label and 34 percent who described themselves as conservative. In the same poll, Mr. Powell, a retired general and former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was rated favorably by 43 percent of the public.

In the long term, some Republican politicians expect their front-runner, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, to win over moderates who were attracted to a Powell candidacy. But other politicians and observers believe that Republican moderates and centrists in general will be shopping for a candidate who subscribes to the middle-of-the-road views Mr. Powell sketched out on his book tour this fall. (NYT)

Showdown on Specters' Stockade

WASHINGTON — Being a U.S. senator is not, apparently, a day at the beach. So after Arlen and Joan Specter bought a \$372,000 vacation home on the New Jersey shore last year, they built a six-foot stockade fence, which obliterated their neighbors' view of sea, sand and trees.

"It's like looking at Fort Apache," said Sylvia Shaffer, who lives next door.

The Specters were cited and bailed before the zoning adjustment board in Harvey Cedars, where Joan Specter testified that her husband, a Republican of Pennsylvania and candidate for his party's presidential nomination, needed quick and private access to their two-story duplex. She told neighbors that he also required "protection from high-powered assault weapons," said Ms. Shaffer.

Joan Specter, a four-term Philadelphia City Council member who lost her seat last week to the son of former Mayor Frank Rizzo, testified that she was shocked to learn that she was supposed to have a permit and that there was a local fence-height limit of four feet.

Officials were unmoved and offended. "Here's a major politician who doesn't even look into the local ordinances?" said one. "This is not the sticks," huffed another.

The senator had initially said that he and his wife had erected the fence because "we wanted it for our garden."

The fence flap was resolved with a variance and a compromise: The Specters have until April 15 to back two feet off the section of fence nearest the Shaffer home and plant some trees. "They're making every effort to mend the fence," said the senator's press secretary, Margaret Camp. (WP)

Quote/Unquote

The comedienne Brett Butler, at the annual Ford's Theater presidential gala in Washington, honoring the spirit of Abraham Lincoln: "Mr. Lincoln once walked a mile in the snow to return a book. Newt Gingrich walked a mile in the snow to cut funding for the small-town public library." (AP)

Away From Politics

The space shuttle Atlantis is traveling smoothly around Earth, drawing closer to the Russian space station Mir with each orbit, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said. Atlantis is scheduled to dock with Mir at 0627 GMT on Wednesday. The hatch between the two craft will be opened about two hours later. The crew of Atlantis will spend several days with the two Russian cosmonauts and the German crew member aboard Mir. (Reuters)

A man who allegedly saw himself as a prophet and sent warning letters to President Bill Clinton and Governor George W. Bush of Texas was one of three people arrested on charges of plotting to build a fertilizer bomb. The man, Ray Willie Lamplsey, 65, his wife, Cecilia Lamplsey, 47, and John Dare Baird, 53, are charged with conspiracy to manufacture and possess a destructive device. They were being held without bond and were to appear in federal court. (AP)

An 18-year-old man accidentally shot himself in the genitals when he tried to show his girlfriend a sawed-off shotgun in his pants, the police in Bridgeport, Connecticut, said. Kevin Hall was treated for a cut to his penis and powder burns on his thigh. The police then arrested him on several charges, including possession of a sawed-off shotgun. (AP)

An American Airlines jetliner that made an emergency landing Sunday near Hartford, Connecticut, had encountered dangerous winds and engine problems, and it clipped a row of trees and an airport antenna during the landing at the airport in Windsor Locks, Connecticut. Some of the 72 passengers on the MD-80 jet coming from Chicago said that they had heard an explosion just before landing and that the cabin had started to fill with smoke. They slid down chutes to evacuate the plane. One of the passengers suffered a minor injury. (AP)

Canadians Investigate Alleged Airbus Bribes

OTTAWA — Canada and Switzerland are investigating allegations that Canadian politicians received bribes linked to the sale of 34 Airbus aircraft to Air Canada.

Canadian police confirmed Monday the investigation of allegations concerning a 1988 deal with Airbus. News reports have suggested that some funds were sent to Swiss bank accounts.

By Joe Sexton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On Jan. 5, 1994, a bomb was found outside the New York office of a Jewish group supportive of the Israeli-Palestinian peace accord. A note was left warning of a civil war in Israel.

A few months later, law enforcement officials said, 13-year-old boys were studying the Bible and firing automatic weapons at a training camp in the Catskills run by a right-wing Jewish organization known as Kahane Chai.

Last month, Anan Mitzna, a retired Israeli general who is the mayor of Haifa, was routed from a Brooklyn auditorium by hecklers denouncing Israeli government officials as traitors. And last week, on a cable television

station in Manhattan, two people sat in front of a photograph of Rabbi Meir Kahane and applauded Yigal Amir, the man who has confessed to assassinating Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel.

Having transplanted their mix of religion and violence to Israel more than two decades ago, the followers of Rabbi Kahane, the Brooklyn-born militant who was shot down in 1990, remain a visible, dangerous presence in the United States, law enforcement officials say.

Officials with Kahane Chai, which means Kahane Lives, say they have chapters in Miami, Los Angeles, Chicago, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Although officials say they believe the number of actual members is extremely modest, they do not discount the

ability of Kahane Chai and other similar groups to inflame emotions and to intimidate or injure others.

"The size of their numbers isn't relevant," said Gary Rubin, the executive director of Americans for Peace Now, the organization at whose doorstep the bomb was found in 1994. (Kahane Chai members denied responsibility for the bomb but did not condemn the episode, and law enforcement officials say they believe Kahane supporters were responsible.)

"These people exist and they are a threat," Mr. Rubin said.

As authorities in Israel developed evidence last week that the killing of Mr. Rabin was a result of a conspiracy among far-right extremists, the U.S. attorney general, Janet Reno, offered to have the Justice Department look into

whether any of those arrested in Israel were linked to people or groups in the United States. To date, no evidence of any connection has surfaced.

But U.S. officials say there could be much to look at in any inquiry into the nature and extent of American Jewish support for far-right organizations in Israel. They say it is central to the examination to determine whether some of the money raised in the United States for a range of political and charitable purposes could in fact be financing the kind of militancy that many feel threatens the move toward peace in the Middle East and that is tearing at Israel itself.

"Some of these fund-raising things may sound benevolent," Michael Kraft, an official with the State Department's Office of Counterterror-

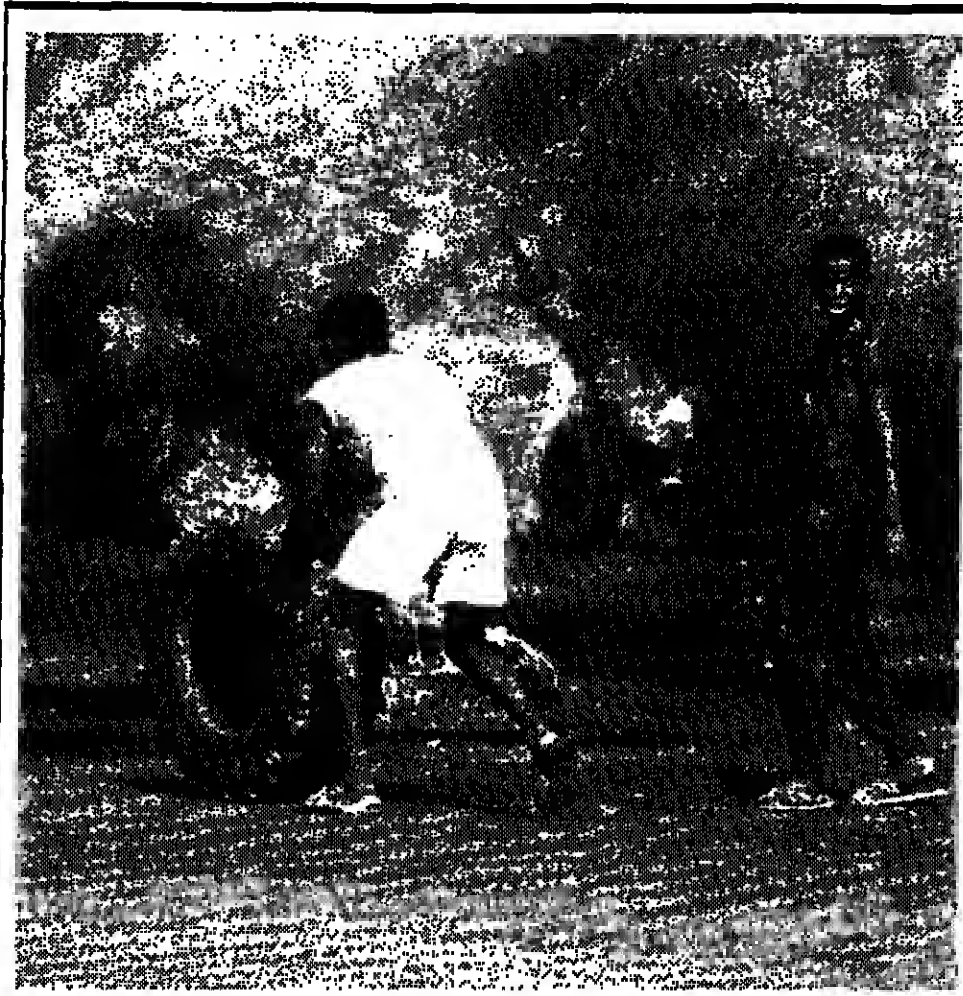
ism, said of money-raising efforts on behalf of schools and hospitals in Israeli settlements.

"Somebody doesn't write a check to go to Kahane Chai. It will go to some charitable organization or school that happens to be in a place that is in a settlement."

The donation, Mr. Kraft said, could be hard to track and might wind up "funneled" elsewhere.

It was clear, Mr. Kraft said, that in some instances "money is being raised through false pretenses."

With tensions raised to singular levels in the West Bank and the Israeli government's commitment to the settlements curtailed, there is unease about how much of the money going from the United States to Israel ultimately backs radical elements.



SMOKY PROTEST IN HAITI — A demonstrator rolling a tire to add to a fire in Port-au-Prince, the Haitian capital, to protest the assassination of a member of Parliament, Jean-Hubert Feuile, a cousin of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

A 'Huge Week' for Bob Dole But Potential Weaknesses Show Up, Too

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Colin L. Powell's decision not to seek the presidency in 1996 provided Bob Dole, the Senate majority leader, with a straighter path to the Republican nomination, but Mr. Powell's prospective candidacy also revealed the Kansas Republican's potential weaknesses as a challenger to President Bill Clinton in the general election.

With Mr. Powell out, Mr. Dole enjoys a lead of better than 4-to-1 over his Republican rivals in national polls, but over the last six months his image with the American people has steadily worsened, and his strength as a challenger to Mr. Clinton has similarly eroded.

Mr. Dole's problems appear directly related to negative reaction to the Republican congressional agenda, and to an improved political performance by Mr. Clinton.

"The president is doing better, so it means those who oppose him are not going to be viewed quite as well," said Bill Lacy, Mr. Dole's deputy campaign chairman.

But Mr. Dole's Republican opponents say the problem is deeper than that. "He still doesn't have a clear message that people know where he wants to take the country," said Charlie Black, a top adviser to Mr. Dole's rival, Senator Phil Gramm of Texas. "In the Republican Party, he's well-known and popular, but they don't know where he stands on issues. He's not associated with an agenda."

Democrats took an even harsher view. "When you're 70 years old, if you don't have something that says, 'Here is what I bring and where I want to take the nation,' you end up being caught in the past," said Peter Hart, a Democratic pollster. "When he starts out talking about being one of the 12 people who voted against Medicare, he comes out being both meaner and more in the past than he wants to be."

Mr. Black also said Mr. Dole might be suffering in two ways from the reactions to the Republican legislative agenda. Opponents of the agenda hold it against Mr. Dole, while those who support it give Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia,

the House speaker, more credit for it than they do Mr. Dole. Mr. Gingrich said Sunday on NBC's "Meet the Press" that he would make a final decision about running for president around Thanksgiving, but said it was "very, very, very unlikely" that he would become a candidate. He described Mr. Dole as "overwhelmingly now the front-runner for the nomination."

By almost any measure, Mr. Dole has just concluded one of the most successful weeks of his presidential campaign. He dispatched Mr. Powell, his strongest probable challenger to the nomination, and picked up two crucial endorsements: Governors Steve Merrill of New Hampshire and Tom Ridge of Pennsylvania. "I think it was a huge week," Mr. Lacy said.

But last week ended with disappointing poll news for Mr. Dole. A Gallup Poll for USA Today and CNN showed Mr. Dole losing to Mr. Clinton by 53 percent to 43 percent. In August, that same poll showed the two in a statistical dead heat, with Mr. Dole at 47 percent and Mr. Clinton at 46 percent.

Court to Hear Free-Speech Case On Indecent Cable TV Shows

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court agreed Monday to hear a free-speech challenge to a federal law aimed at restricting indecent programs on cable television channels.

The court said it would consider arguments that the law and federal rules stemming from it will lead to censorship in violation of the Constitution's First Amendment.

The provisions have not taken effect during the legal challenge by local program producers and viewers.

The case involves channels that cable companies are required to lease to local groups, as well as those set aside for public access.

The government says indecent programs depict or describe "sexual or excretory activities or organs in a patently offensive manner." The material does not have to meet the legal definition of obscene.

Following criticism of certain programs on some leased-access channels, Congress voted in 1992 to let cable companies bar indecent material from such channels.

If a cable company does not want to bar such material, any indecent programs shown must be segregated on blocked channels that can be unblocked only on a subscriber's request.

The law also makes cable companies liable for any programs that violate obscenity laws.

In other actions, the court made the following decisions:

It agreed to study the case of a North Carolina man dismissed after his supervisor said he had become too old "for this kind of work."

It rejected the appeal of a lesbian mother seeking to prevent her former lover from having any place in her 6-year-old son's life. The action allows the former lover to prove she is entitled to visitation rights.

It threw out an appeal by a San Francisco man convicted and sentenced to death for seven "trailside slayings" in northern California parks in 1980 and 1981.

It rejected the appeal of a man who sought to prevent his former lover from having any place in her 6-year-old son's life. The action allows the former lover to prove she is entitled to visitation rights.

It threw out an appeal by a San Francisco man convicted and sentenced to death for seven "trailside slayings" in northern California parks in 1980 and 1981.

It rejected the appeal of a man who sought to prevent his former lover from having any place in her 6-year-old son's life. The action allows the former lover to prove she is entitled to visitation rights.

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ASIA

Southeast Asian Countries Divided on Trade Liberalization Before Summit

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

OSAKA, Japan — Sharp divisions are showing through the impressive common front usually presented by ASEAN as the group's officials and other members of a Pacific Rim trade group prepare here for their annual meeting on Sunday.

The disagreements concern whether countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations should have the right to exclude politically sensitive sectors of their economies from a regional free trade arrangement being negotiated by the Asia-

Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. APEC, an 18-member trans-Pacific trade and economic cooperation group, will hold its ministerial meeting in Osaka on Thursday and Friday and the leaders' summit on Sunday.

ASEAN's divisions mirror the sharp divide in APEC itself over demands by Japan, China, South Korea and Taiwan for special treatment for their agriculture, particularly rice.

ASEAN's position on this issue is being closely watched by countries like the United States, Australia and Canada that are leading the fight to ensure that all sectors are included in

the APEC plan to achieve free and open trade and investment in the region by no later than 2020.

Senior APEC officials on Monday agreed to leave four difficult issues, including agriculture, to be resolved at the meeting of the group's foreign and trade ministers on Thursday and Friday, Japanese government officials said.

In recent comments that are certain to cause offense to President Suharto of Indonesia, Rafidah Aziz, Malaysia's minister for international trade and industry, said that the split in APEC over exempting sectors such as agriculture from the regional free trade plan could be traced to the

1994 summit in Bogor, Indonesia, "which did not take into account the rumbling of dissent" among members.

Malaysia's prime minister, Mahathir bin Mohamad, made a similarly pointed criticism of the way the Indonesian summit was prepared and run.

[Mr. Mahathir said Monday that his country would not be held to APEC deadlines for opening its markets, but he expected progress on a farm trade dispute at the summit, Reuters reported from Auckland.]

"We cannot be held down for any particular date," Mr. Mahathir told a news conference at the Com-

monwealth meeting in New Zealand. "We must be allowed to consider whether we are ready or not ready to open up our markets."

ASEAN unity in its approach to APEC was openly shattered in 1993 when Mr. Mahathir boycotted the Seattle summit hosted by President Bill Clinton on the grounds that Malaysia had not been adequately consulted in advance.

Malaysia also said it was concerned that APEC was being dominated by its more powerful developed members, overshadowing and weakening ASEAN, which has emerged as one of the world's most effective regional cooperation bod-

ies since it was formed in 1967. This year, although Mr. Mahathir announced recently that he would go to Osaka, the divisions in ASEAN over APEC appear deeper than ever.

Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei have joined Australia, the United States and a majority of APEC members in supporting comprehensive coverage for free trade.

They argue that different treatment for sensitive sectors would undermine APEC's credibility and could unravel the liberalization process.

"If several countries want to exempt certain sectors from the agenda, others will want to do the same,"

said Bintoro Tjokroamidjojo, Mr. Suharto's special assistant for APEC.

"In the end, all we will have is an empty basket."

In a recent interview, Goh Chok Tong, Singapore's prime minister, said that liberalizing trade was a painful process and had a political cost.

"However, over the long run, the reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade will benefit our respective economies," he said.

"Sensitive sectors can be liberalized at a slow pace," he added. "The Bogor declaration allows for that."

Sri Lanka Says Assault Killed Tamil Sought in Gandhi Murder

Agence France-Presse

COLOMBO — Sri Lankan troops closing in on the Tamil Tiger rebel bastion of Jaffna have killed a woman guerrilla wanted for involvement in the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi, India's former prime minister, the military said Monday.

But the troops, numbering thousands, faced fierce resistance by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in the northern peninsula of Jaffna, Tamil sources and military officials said.

The chief army spokesman, Sarath Munasinghe, said the army, backed by the air force and heavy artillery, was poised to storm the Jaffna town citadel, almost a month after launching the biggest military offensive since 1987.

"We are very close to the Jaffna university," he said. "We can go into Jaffna anytime."

At least 319 soldiers and 1,459 guerrillas have been killed since the offensive began on Oct. 17. It was halted after two weeks but resumed again Friday.

The rebels, who have withdrawn from several areas in Jaffna in the face of the army onslaught, announced the death of the leader of their women's guerrilla wing known by her nom de guerre, Akila.

"Lieutenant Colonel Akila attained martyrdom" in the defense of Jaffna, said a statement faxed from the rebels' London office. It said she died about two weeks ago.

Akila was wanted by New Delhi along with the rebel leader, Velupillai Prabhakaran, and intelligence chief, Potu Amman, in 1991 assassination of Mr. Gandhi.



Nuclear protesters marching at the French Embassy in Kuala Lumpur.

China Blocks Selection by Dalai Lama

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BEIJING — In a step that sets up one of the most serious religious confrontations in Tibet in recent times, China's Communist Party leadership has said it will not recognize the 6-year-old son of a herder as the reincarnation of Tibet's second most holy religious figure, the Panchen Lama. The boy was selected by Tibet's exiled leader, the Dalai Lama.

The decision to exclude the boy, Gedun Chopel Nyima, who was proclaimed a living Buddha in May in an announcement from the Dalai Lama's headquarters in India, was announced by the official New China News Agency, which also carried statements by President Jiang Zemin and other senior Chinese leaders.

The exclusion of the boy chosen by the Dalai Lama, whose right to confirm the

Panchen Lama's reincarnation is centuries old, is certain to draw international criticism over China's deepening intervention in Tibetan religious affairs.

Last week, the State Department's spokesman, Nicholas Burns, said that the Clinton administration was "discouraged and displeased" with Beijing's attempt to limit religious freedom in Tibet.

Beijing's announcement on Sunday followed a six-month standoff. On Wednesday, Communist Party officials in charge of religious affairs convened a secret meeting in Beijing of 75 Tibetan leaders and told them to prepare to select a new Panchen Lama from a list of three boys who had been among 28 finalists.

The Dalai Lama's choice was not among them.

The selection will be made by drawing lots from a golden urn at the Tashilunpo monastery in the Tibetan town of Shigatse,

and the selection will be presented to Prime Minister Li Peng for approval by China's State Council.

"The act of Dalai in choosing a reincarnated child through fraud violated the cardinal principles of Buddhism," a statement carried by the official press agency said. "The so-called reincarnated child therefore failed to meet the conditions" for the new Panchen Lama.

The 10th Panchen Lama died in January 1989.

A committee of religious figures headed by Abbot Chadrul Rinpoche carried out a six-year search for the successor.

It is believed that the search committee clandestinely recommended finalists to the Dalai Lama, who announced his choice May 14.

The abbot was detained and then, in September, removed as head of the search committee.

South Korea Opposition Chief Sees a Plot

Agence France-Presse

SEOUL — Kim Dae Jung, South Korea's opposition leader, on Monday pledged an "all or nothing" battle against what he called President Kim Young Sam's plot to destroy him politically in the country's slush-fund scandal.

"There will be no more compromise," he declared at a caucus of his National Congress for New Politics.

Kim Dae Jung, a strong opposition presidential hopeful in 1997, accused the president of using the scandal as a political assassination tool.

"I have never been engaged

in such shameful and dirty games in my life," the opposition leader said.

He urged his party to launch a "do or die" campaign to prove that the president had received slush funds from his disgraced predecessor, Roh Tae Woo, to finance his 1992 presidential race.

Earlier, Kim Dae Jung said he had received \$2.5 million from Mr. Roh for his unsuccessful presidential bid in 1992.

But he contended that Kim Young Sam, the nation's first non-military-backed president in three decades, took "much more" from Mr. Roh, who has

admitted raising a \$650-million slush fund while in office from 1987 to 1993.

The two Kims, although both former dissidents, have remained bitter rivals, quietly joining only to combat conservatives associated with past authoritarian governments.

Kim Dae Jung, imprisoned several times by past governments, retired from politics after his third presidential bid failed in 1992.

But the veteran politician came back in July, emboldened by a successful showing by his group in June elections for mayors and provincial governors.

His party filed a libel suit Monday against Kang Sam Jae, secretary-general of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, who charged last week that Kim Dae Jung also had hoarded a huge slush fund.

"We must take this scandal as an opportunity to eliminate old time politics," the party leader said, singling out Kim Dae Jung.

On Monday, Mr. Kang, a close associate of Kim Young Sam, called again for Kim Dae Jung's retirement from politics, urging that the probe used to end "shameless and immoral political practices."

Jiang, Visiting Seoul, Seals Relationship

Reuters

SEOUL — President Jiang Zemin of China arrived Monday for a five-day visit, signaling Beijing's new intimacy with Seoul and its cooling toward its old Communist ally Pyongyang, according to diplomats.

Mr. Jiang, the first Chinese head of state to visit South Korea, was accompanied by Foreign Minister Qian Qibao and other senior Chinese leaders.

Diplomatic relations were established in 1992. Since then, South Korean companies have rushed headlong into the Chinese market, investing billions of dollars in factories and property along China's booming coast.

Mr. Jiang is scheduled to meet his South Korean counterpart, Kim Young Sam, on Tuesday to discuss economic cooperation and issues of peace and security on the divided Korean Peninsula.

The trip coincides with a crisis in South Korea's ties with North Korea.

Brushing aside a goodwill gesture of free rice aid from Seoul, the North in May detained a Southern traveler and its crew and refused requests to release them. In recent weeks two spy incursions from across the border have provoked full-scale security alerts in South Korea.

China and North Korea boasted that their solidarity was "as close as lips and teeth" in the decades after the 1950-53 Korean War, in which Beijing backed the North.

But China has now decided that its friendship with an old comrade cannot stand in the way of rich economic rewards from closer ties with Seoul.

Mr. Jiang is to address the National Assembly on Tuesday, the first president from a Communist country to do so.

Chinese figures show that bilateral trade will reach \$15 billion this year, from \$11.6 billion in 1994. Two-way trade shot up 47.1 percent to \$11.5 billion in the first nine months of the year from a year earlier.

South Korea's foreign minister, Gong Ro Myung, and Wn Yi, China's foreign trade minister, will sign an agreement under which China can benefit from Seoul's Economic Development Cooperation Fund, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The fund was set up in 1987 to offer soft loans to Korean companies investing in developing nations in the region.

Mr. Jiang is to tour Samsung Electronics Co., Hyundai Motor Co., and Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. in South Korea's manufacturing heartland.

He leaves for Osaka on Friday to attend the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

BRIEFLY ASIA

New Challenge to Taiwan Leader

TAIPEI — The division in the governing Nationalist Party was underscored Monday with the announcement that former Prime Minister Hau Pei-sun would join another party member in running against the ticket of President Lee Teng-hui in March presidential elections.

Lin Yang-kang, who has defied party rules by announcing an independent candidacy for the presidency, said that Mr. Hau had agreed to be his running mate.

Both men are deputy chairmen of the Nationalist Party and leaders of the so-called mainstream faction, which opposes Mr. Lee on several fronts. (AP)

Dhaka Political Crisis Deepens

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Opposition activists fought battles with the police Monday on the third day of a national strike as hopes faded for a peaceful resolution to a deepening political crisis.

Witnesses said heavily armed police had chased hundreds of protesters chanting for Prime Minister Khaleda Zia to resign and open the way for elections. Strikers threw stones at security forces, a witness said. There were no immediate reports of injuries.

Sources in the governing Bangladesh Nationalist Party said they regretted a decision by the opposition leader Hasina Wazed to reject talks with Begum Zia. (Reuters)

East Timor Security Forces Seize 4

DILI, East Timor — Indonesian security forces arrested four people in East Timor during the anniversary of the 1991 killing of unarmed protesters by Indonesian troops, the police said Monday. The charges and names of those arrested were not given.

The East Timor police chief, Colonel Andreas Sugianto, said that a banner and flag of the Fretilin guerrilla movement also had been confiscated Sunday. (Reuters)

Killer of Aum Cult Chemist Jailed

TOKYO — A gangster was sentenced to 12 years in prison Monday for killing a leader of the Aum Shinrikyo cult.

In pronouncing the sentence on Hiroyuki Jo, the Tokyo District Court said that he had seriously damaged the investigation into a deadly nerve gas attack on the Tokyo subway by killing Hideo Murai, who had been responsible for the cult's chemical research. (AP)

Manila Repatriates 14 Chinese

MANILA — Fourteen Chinese fishermen shipwrecked last month in the disputed Spratly Islands were flown to China on Monday, the Department of Foreign Affairs said.

The fishermen left on a Philippine Airlines plane bound for Xiamen, the department said. They had been given shelter by a Philippine Navy detachment on Likas Island, where their fishing vessel ran aground Oct. 25. (AP)

VOICES From Asia

Lal Krishen Advani, leader of the rightist Bharatiya Janata Party, saying his party would make Kashmir a major campaign issue in the coming national elections in India: "What is a plank for us is their willingness to capitulate to militants and offer everything short of freedom." (Reuters)

Han Dongfang, a Chinese dissident and labor activist living in Hong Kong, saying that Japan was refusing to grant him a visa to attend a conference on labor rights in Kyoto: "One consul appeared behind the counter and said to me in English, 'This is our rule,' then walked away." (AFP)

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EUROPE

From Russia to North Africa, Europe Sees New Threats

Agence France-Presse
MADRID — The possibility of mass migration from Algeria or the disruption of energy supplies from the former Soviet Union represent major new threats to European security, according to a document to be adopted Tuesday by 27 European states here.

Biological or chemical weapons technology falling into the hands of terrorists, the possibility of former Soviet scientists promoting nuclear proliferation and the growing risk of environmental disasters on the Chernobyl scale are also seen as risks that need to be addressed now that the end of the Cold War has made "mas-

sive military confrontation a remote prospect," it said.

The document, a copy of which was obtained by AFP, is to be approved by foreign and defense ministers from the 10 member states of the Western European Union and 17 other countries that have various links to the organization.

The document makes no explicit reference to the civil war in Algeria, but concern that a seizure of power by Islamic fundamentalists could promote a mass exodus toward France, Italy and Spain is a barely disguised theme running through the 39-page paper.

"Increased instability and the weakness of democratic institutions in parts of North Africa are today sources of great concern for Europe as a whole," one section notes.

It goes on to say that "the nature of the security risk is mainly connected with the challenge represented by extremist movements, the asymmetry between Europe and North Africa in economic wealth and in population growth."

Other sections note that problems associated with uncontrolled or illegal migration have become "an issue relevant to European security." The document identifies the Mediterranean

basin as an area of strategic importance for Europe, meriting particular attention from the WEU.

Algeria is one of six Mediterranean states with which the organization has begun a security dialogue. The development of the WEU's limited capacity to intervene in crises also points to a potential role for it in the event of an explosion in Algeria.

The WEU is currently developing a capacity to evacuate civilians from crisis zones and the most important military forces made available to it, Euroforce and Euromarforce, are designed to respond to a Mediterranean crisis.

From permanent headquarters in Florence, Euroforce is able to rapidly assemble 10,000 troops from France, Italy, Portugal and Spain. Euromarforce is a naval sister force.

On Russia, the document states bluntly that "Russian energy supplies are critical for Europe."

It also highlights the vulnerability of gas and oil supplies conveyed to Europe by pipelines "through areas of uncertain stability."

In response to these new threats, the document points the way to a continuing reinforcement of the WEU's military capacity to carry out peacekeeping and humanitarian missions.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

EU and Morocco Sign Fish Pact

BRUSSELS — The European Union and Morocco initiated a new four-year fisheries agreement on Monday that will allow mainly Spanish fishing vessels to return to Moroccan fishing grounds, a European Commission spokesman said.

On Saturday, the Union and Morocco concluded a trade and cooperation agreement allowing the fisheries deal to be tied up after a political compromise struck on Oct. 13.

The EU will now reduce fishing in Moroccan waters and will land part of its catch in Moroccan ports. (Reuters)

Trade Compensation Weighed

BRUSSELS — European Union officials, facing a year-end deadline, are pushing ahead with an accord to compensate the bloc's trading partners for the accession of Finland, Austria and Sweden last January, trade sources on Monday.

The European Commission, reusing its tactics at the end of the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, is focusing on the United States initially, since Washington can retaliate with sanctions if unsatisfied.

Most aspects of the U.S. compensation plan, which is being used as a blueprint for concessions to be offered in Geneva to the European Union's other trading partners, have been effectively tied up. But agriculture, although only a small part of the package, is proving to be problematic. (Reuters)

Yeltsin Increases His Workload

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin held several official meetings and phone conversations on Monday, significantly increasing his workload as he recuperates from a heart ailment in the hospital, officials said.

Mr. Yeltsin's working time has been "considerably expanded" and now nearly corresponds to the daily routine he maintains when working in the Kremlin, said the president's spokesman, Sergei Medvedev. (AP)

Spanish Pullout on Eurofighter?

MADRID — The Spanish Defense Ministry said Monday that it had no comment on a report that Spain planned to pull out of the costly four-nation Eurofighter project.

Citing unidentified defense sources, El Mundo said Sunday that Spain planned to quit the Eurofighter project as soon as Germany takes the first step in questioning the program's viability. Representatives of the four nations are expected to meet Thursday in Rome to discuss the project. (AP)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Tuesday:
STRASBOURG: Weekly meeting of the European Commission.

BRUSSELS: Meeting of study group charged with preparing the intergovernmental conference of the 15 EU member states in 1996 on the reform of European institutions.

STRASBOURG: Jacques Santer, president of the European Commission, meets with the UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali.

LONDON: Edith Cresson, commissioner in charge of research and development, meets with the British education minister, Eric Forth, and the science minister, Ian Taylor.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

Paris Reacts Coolly to Dane Seeking NATO Post

By Craig R. Whitney
 New York Times Service

PARIS — The former foreign minister of Denmark asked France on Monday to support him for the post of NATO secretary-general, but French officials said he got no encouragement.

Diplomats said it was virtually certain that President Jacques Chirac would veto the Danish candidate, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, despite entreaties from the United States and the three Nordic countries that support him — Denmark, Norway, and Iceland.

Mr. Ellemann-Jensen got a cool re-

ception Monday afternoon from Foreign Minister Hervé de Charette, three days after Mr. Chirac's favorite candidate for the NATO job, former Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands, withdrew his candidacy because of Clinton administration opposition.

The post has been vacant since Willy Claes of Belgium resigned Oct. 20 to face an investigation into a Belgian arms procurement scandal.

"I saw Mr. Lubbers at his request. I also saw Mr. Ellemann-Jensen at his request," Mr. de Charette said Monday evening.

Mr. de Charette's main aim, diplomats said, was to see how well Mr.

Ellemann-Jensen spoke French.

Not well enough, apparently. French officials say that Mr. Chirac wants a NATO secretary-general who can restore French fully to its status as one of the alliance's two official languages, which it has retained despite France's withdrawal from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's military command structure in 1966.

NATO governments would begin rethinking the issue of the NATO succession, Mr. de Charette said, in effect ruling out Mr. Ellemann-Jensen, but the process would take some time.

One official said that as Danish foreign minister in 1992 and 1993, Mr.

Ellemann-Jensen had been so strongly critical of Greece's actions in imposing a trade embargo on the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia that Greece, too, probably would be unwilling to accept him in NATO's top civilian post.

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany and Mr. de Charette said Monday night after a meeting on other matters here that they had discussed the NATO succession but decided not to make their thoughts public. They and most of the other European allies will gather in Madrid on Tuesday for a meeting of the military arm of the European Union.

Judges Halt Berlin Wall Deaths Trial

Reuters

BERLIN — A Berlin court on Monday postponed the trial of East Germany's last hard-line Communist leader, Egon Krenz, for the deaths of citizens fleeing over the Berlin Wall after his lawyer objected that the trial judges were biased.

Mr. Krenz's lawyer asserted that three of the five judges had effectively prejudged the case by agreeing last week to upgrade the charges against Mr. Krenz and five other former members of the Communist Party Politburo.

The judges decided to postpone the trial for a week to allow the objection to be examined.

The six men face a total of 47 charges of manslaughter and 24 charges of attempted manslaughter.

"The defendant is convinced that the judges have already made a final judgment, to his detriment," Mr. Krenz's lawyer, Robert Unger, told the court in a written submission.

The lawyer for another of the defendants, Günter Schabowski, lodged a similar appeal that targeted the presiding judge.

The others on trial are Kurt Hager, Horst Dohus, Günther Kleiber and Erich Mückeberger.

Party Backs Kinkel as Wave of Criticism Mounts

Reuters

BONN — Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel was under fire from all but his closest allies on Monday as commentators, academics and diplomats joined a chorus criticizing his handling of an aborted conference on Islam.

Mr. Kinkel's Free Democratic Party, which split last Friday when Parliament voted to withdraw an invitation he had given to Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran, finally lined up behind him at a leadership meeting in Stuttgart.

But experts on the Muslim world, which Mr. Kinkel wanted to woo with the conference that he abruptly postponed after the surprise parliamentary res-

olution against him, said the minister's diplomatic initiative had backfired badly.

"We have slapped the moderate Islamic states in the face," said Gernot Rotter, a Hamburg University orientalist.

"They must think we have made Velayati into an Islamic pope," he said.

The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung wrote: "In his stubbornness, Kinkel has opted for the worst of all possible solutions. One can't blame the opposition for urging him to resign."

Mr. Kinkel defied calls for his resignation over the weekend after deputies from both opposition and government ranks joined to hand Chancellor Helmut Kohl's

coalition its first defeat in this legislative period.

The deputies were outraged by a remark of the Iranian president, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, that the murder of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was "divine revenge" for the killing last month of the Islamic Jihad leader, Fathi Shogqi, in Malta.

It was a direct slap at Mr. Kinkel, whose policy is to pursue a "critical dialogue" with Iran and who had defended Mr. Velayati's presence at the conference.

Stung by the vote, Mr. Kinkel postponed the conference, which ministers from Bosnia, Turkey, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco and Pakistan

had also been set to attend this week. That drew fresh fire from opposition deputies, who said Mr. Kinkel had missed the point.

Mr. Rotter said Mr. Kinkel should not let Iran upset the dialogue Bonn seeks with other Islamic countries to avoid potentially dangerous resentments and misunderstandings developing between Christian Europe and Muslims.

"It is very important to talk with liberal and moderate forces in the Islamic world," he told German radio. "The dialogue with Iran is being conducted by businessmen anyway."

The Bonn ambassador of a prominent Islamic country said a real dialogue could only take

place if the hosts invited provocative figures like Iranian and the Sudanese fundamentalist leader Hassan Turabi, as well as conservative U.S. congressmen who warn about a new "Islamic menace."

"If you just invite the moderates on both sides, everybody will end up saying, 'You're not so bad and we're not so bad either,'" said the envoy.

"The dialogue has to be serious," he said. "This may not be the time to do this at the political level."

The Free Democrats, whose honorary chairman, Otto Lambsdorff, voted with the opposition Friday, backed Mr. Kinkel Monday and said it saw no alternative to his foreign policy.

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INTERNATIONAL

Poor Mexican State Rejects Leftist Party

By Tod Robberson
Washington Post Service

MORELIA, Mexico — Voters in the impoverished state of Michoacan, cradle of Mexico's main liberal opposition party, appear to have crushed the left's hopes of winning a long-sought gubernatorial seat.

Despite signs that the state's poverty is deepening as the Mexican peso slides to record low exchange rates, exit polls Sunday indicated that Michoacan voters overwhelmingly elected to keep the long-governing Institutional Revolutionary Party, whose candidate here is Victor Tinoco, in the governor's office.

Their decision bucked a nationwide trend that had dealt defeats to the governing party in three of the last five gubernatorial elections. The vote suggested clear rejection of the socialist economic policies offered by the Party of Democratic Revolution, which regards Michoacan as its main bastion of support.

With 35 percent of the votes counted Monday, the state electoral institute said the governing party was holding onto power in the state with 38.2 percent. The conservative National Action Party was second with 31.1 percent, while the Party of Demo-

cratic Revolution trailed third with 27.5 percent.

While the apparent governing party victory came as little surprise to voters here, who have seen no other party represented in the governor's palace this century, political analysts said they had expected a closer race.

The Party of Democratic Revolution's showing appeared to be the result of a sizable shift in voter preference to its rightist counterpart, National Action, which until now had little following in this Pacific Coast farming state.

National Action, which has gained enormous political capital from voter outrage over Mexico's 11-month-old economic crisis, hoped to mirror the same strong performance that led it to landmark victories in three other gubernatorial races this year. Democratic Revolution, the No. 3 party in terms of federal legislative seats, has never won a governorship.

Sunday, millions of voters headed to the polls in six states and Mexico City for local and statewide elections, but Michoacan, the only state with a governorship at stake, was seen as the key test of the leftist opposition's continued viability on a national scale.

Lima Picks A Mayor, Rebuffing Fujimori

By Calvin Sims
New York Times Service

LIMA — In a major setback for President Alberto Fujimori of Peru, one of his closest political allies has been defeated in the election for mayor of Lima, underscoring growing discontent with Mr. Fujimori's concentration of power.

Mr. Fujimori's candidate, Jaime Yoshiyama, a former president of the Congress, conceded his loss soon after the polls and pledged to work with the winner, Alberto Andrade.

Unofficial vote tallies by television stations indicated that Mr. Andrade captured about 55 percent of the vote.

An experienced public administrator who served two terms as mayor of a wealthy district of Lima, Mr. Andrade said one of his first steps would be to clean up Lima. Pollution, poor sanitation, crime and the growing number of street vendors were among the campaign issues.

"Lima is in crisis and it doesn't want to get any worse," Mr. Andrade said. "It's necessary for all of us to work together — President Fujimori and the Congress — to fix the problems."

In a typical comment, José María Torres, 42, a lawyer, said he had voted for Mr. Andrade to send a message to Mr. Fujimori. "He rules at the will of the people, and unless he starts addressing Peru's problems, he can forget about his party winning in the next election," Mr. Torres said.

Santiago Pedraglio, a political analyst, said: "The people don't want all the power of our government concentrated in the hands of Fujimori. This represents a setback for the government, for President Fujimori and his future."

Although Mr. Fujimori retains an 80 percent approval rating, he has been criticized lately for his authoritarian management style and for failing to cut poverty and unemployment.



KOHL IN CHINA — Chancellor Helmut Kohl reviewing an honor guard in Beijing on Monday with Prime Minister Li Peng. Mr. Kohl arrived for a five-day visit with a group of 35 representatives of German companies.

Rebels Step Up Bombings In Algeria

Reuters

ALGIERS — Muslim rebels stepped up bomb attacks ahead of Algeria's presidential election this week, while the authorities on Monday deployed security forces to try to reassure 15 million voters caught in the confrontation.

In barracks and police stations around the North African country, off-duty soldiers and members of security forces started voting — three days early — so that the nation's military might be free to face Muslim fundamentalists pledged to wreck Thursday's election.

On Monday, the last day of campaigning for the four men contesting Thursday's vote, Algerian newspapers reported at least six attempted bomb attacks, including one by a suicide bomber that wounded a dozen women and children.

To try to limit potential targets for rebel attack, the Interior Ministry announced that all weekly markets would be closed and all sporting events suspended for five days.

The movement of heavy vehicles — some of which have been used as massive bombs or to ferry Muslim rebels for mass attacks — is also to be strictly controlled, the ministry said.

Newspapers said gas supplies to the northeastern town of Tizi Ouzou were cut because of suspected sabotage last Friday, and some residents of Algiers said they were buying gas bottles and filling old ones in case of similar problems in the city.

The election pits the incumbent, appointed president, Liamine Zouari, against an Islamist, Mahfoud Nefzaoui, an anti-Islamist, Said Saadi, and a moderate Islamist intellectual, Noureddin Boukrouh. Mr. Zouari is favored to win.

Algeria's main legal opposition is boycotting the election, which it terms a ploy by the military to cling to power.

Muslim rebels have been trying to topple the authorities since a general election they were poised to win was scrapped.

Rightist Takes the Lead In Guatemala Election

Reuters

GUATEMALA — A rightist candidate has taken an early lead in Guatemala's presidential elections, but he said it was not clear if he would pull off a first-round victory as his supporters have already claimed.

"We are awaiting the results, we are fluctuating between 49 percent and 51 percent," said the candidate, Alvaro Arzú Irigoyen. He added that a first-round victory was "feasible."

Shortly after midnight Sunday, a power cut plunged Guatemala City and large parts of the country into darkness and

interrupted the vote count. Electricity supplies returned in parts of the capital 90 minutes later.

There was no immediate explanation for the power cut. Early results from the Supreme Electoral Tribunal showed Mr. Arzú winning 61.8 percent of the votes in Guatemala City.

Supporters set off fireworks and waved flags outside the party's headquarters, even though only 5 percent of the ballots had been counted in the capital. Unofficial returns from rural areas showed Mr. Arzú gaining 40 to 45 percent of the vote.

Tanzania Opposition Pulls Out of Race

Reuters

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — All opposition candidates withdrew from Tanzania's presidential race Monday, paving the way for the ruling party's Benjamin Mkapa to become head of state.

At a news conference, a coalition of 10 opposition parties said they would also boycott repeat presidential and parliamentary voting in the capital, Dar es Salaam, scheduled for next Sunday.

"Because of the irregularities that took place everywhere, I do not see any point in contesting the presidency," said Augustine Mrema, leader and presidential candidate

for the NCCR-Mageuzi party. He said the opposition had no confidence in the National Electoral Commission, which ran the Oct. 29 election that was called chaotic by independent monitors and described as rigged by the opposition.

Abraham Lipumba of the Civic United Front and John Cheyo, leader of the United Democratic Party, also announced they were withdrawing from the presidential race.

The High Court earlier Monday rejected an opposition application to have the planned rerun of voting in Dar es Salaam canceled and another opposition bid to suspend the announcement of presidential

election results. In an hourlong ruling, Judge Josephat Mackanja dismissed the application for the rerun to be scrapped, saying the opposition had not shown how it would suffer if it went ahead.

The three-judge court also rejected an opposition application for the suspension of the official announcement next Sunday of results from the presidential vote on Oct. 29.

The ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi, or Party for the Revolution, was poised for a landslide victory in the parliamentary race, having gained 80 percent of the seats so far.

UNION: Commission Drops Opposition to Tougher Rules on Budget

Continued from Page 1

ing stance on monetary union has upset Germany's partners in the past two months and led many EU officials to question Bonn's commitment to a single currency. But Mr. Waigel has insisted that tighter budget criteria are needed to reassure financial markets and a skeptical German public that the future

currency will be as strong and stable as the Deutsche mark.

Finance Minister Jean Arthuis of France, who first warned to the idea of tighter budget constraints at an EU monetary meeting in Spain at the end of September, gave a clear endorsement of Mr. Waigel's proposed stability pact

in an interview in the Financial Times on Monday, although he did not specifically endorse the idea of automatic sanctions.

Previously, European Commission officials had opposed any additional budgetary restraints on the grounds that it would require a renegotiation of the Maastricht treaty.

Algeria's main legal opposition is boycotting the election, which it terms a ploy by the military to cling to power.

Muslim rebels have been trying to topple the authorities since a general election they were poised to win was scrapped.

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UN Panel Charges 6 as War Criminals

Bosnian Croats Accused Of Persecuting Muslims

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

The United Nations criminal tribunal for the former Yugoslavia charged six leading Bosnian Croats with war crimes Monday for "the persecution on political, racial and religious grounds" of Muslims in central Bosnia in 1992 and 1993.

The latest indictments from the Hague court accused Dario Kordic, vice president of the Croatian community in Bosnia, and Tihomir Blaskic, chief of staff of the Bosnian Croat army, of crimes against humanity carried out on "such a large scale" that they "effectively destroyed or removed almost the entire Muslim civilian population in the Lasva Valley."

Four other Bosnian Croats were accused of lesser charges involving breaches of the 1949 Geneva Convention stipulating laws or customs of war.

The Hague tribunal has now indicted fifty-two people on war crimes, most of them Bosnian Serbs. Only one suspect, Dusan Tadic, is now in custody and facing imminent trial.

The charges against Mr. Kordic and Mr. Blaskic — two of the most important political and military figures in Bosnia's Croatian community — could present a grave political problem for the new Muslim-Croat federation that was set up with American assistance last year as a bulwark against Serb expansionism.

If the Croats are not arrested and sent to the Hague for trial, it could undermine a key aspect of the prospective peace accord being worked out in Ohio and offer a welcome pretext to Serbs to maintain their refusal to cooperate with the tribunal.

The leader of the Bosnian Serbs, Radovan Karadzic, and their military commander, Ratko Mladic, stand indicted for war crimes, and their extradition for trial has emerged as a key stumbling block to Bosnia's political fate.

The United States has insisted that cooperation with the tribunal on war crimes issues must be respected by all parties to the peace deal now being negotiated in Dayton, Ohio, among the leaders of Bosnia,

Croatia and Serbia. Serbia's president, Slobodan Milosevic, who has been accused of unleashing the nationalist demons that brought about Yugoslavia's disintegration, has refused to recognize the legitimacy of the tribunal.

Mr. Milosevic is negotiating on behalf of the Bosnian Serbs and has balked at requests to turn over Mr. Karadzic and Mr. Mladic.

Investigators are accumulating evidence that could lead to war crimes charges being filed soon against Mr. Milosevic, tribunal sources said.

While Presidents Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia and Franjo Tudjman of Croatia have voiced support for the tribunal's work in the past, the indictments could prove to be an embarrassment for them. Only last week, Mr. Izetbegovic and Mr. Tudjman agreed to reinforce the powers of the Muslim-Croat federation.

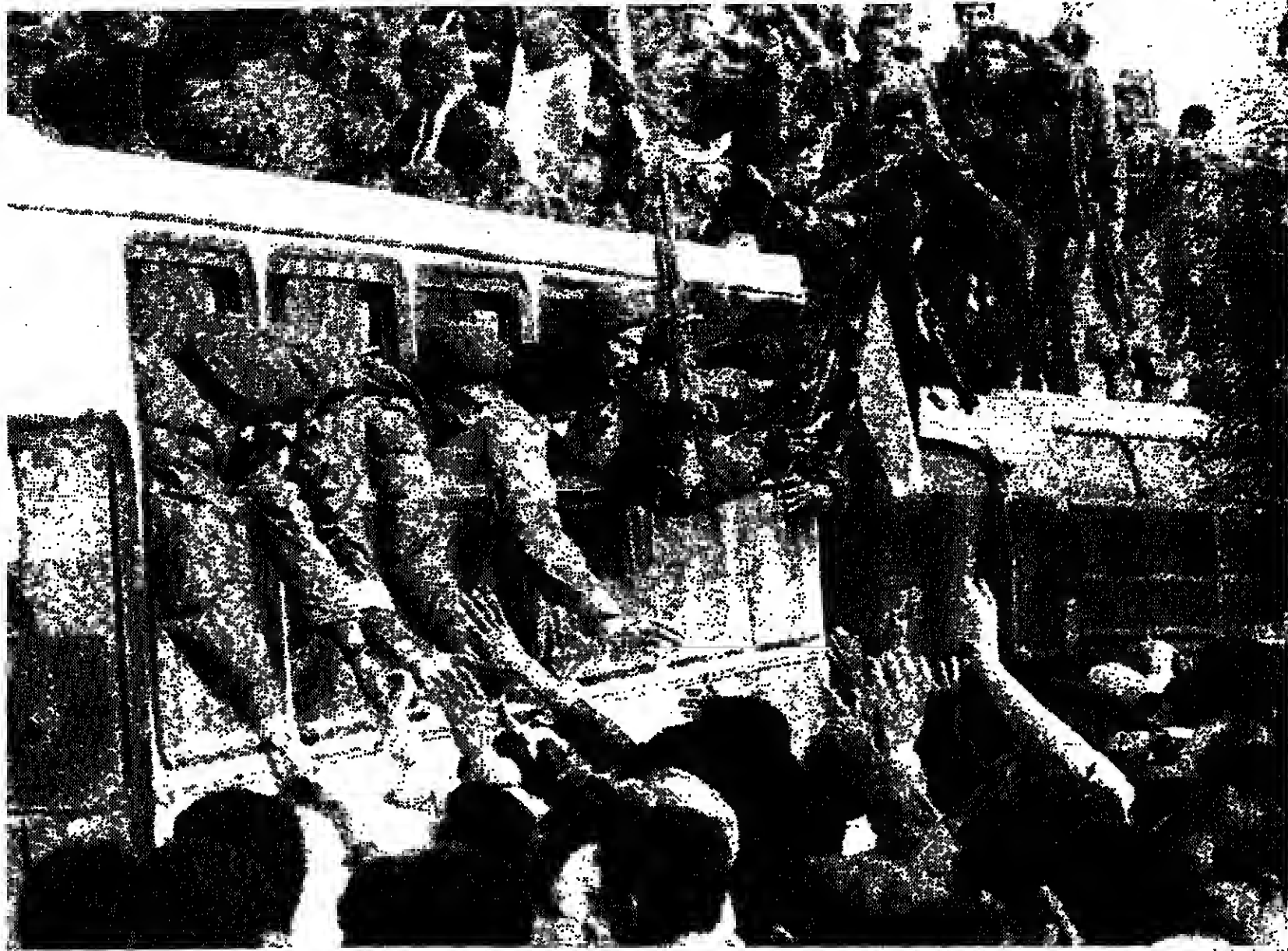
Bosnian government officials said that since Mr. Kordic and Mr. Blaskic were beyond their reach and presumably living in Croatian-controlled territory, in all likelihood they could be arrested and extradited only with Mr. Tudjman's express consent.

Tribunal officials said the indictments and international arrest warrants for the six suspects were sent to the authorities in Sarajevo, Zagreb and Mostar, where the Bosnian Croat community is largely based.

The indictments said Mr. Kordic, Mr. Blaskic and the four other suspects planned or gave orders to attack and bomb undefended towns from 1992 to 1993, when the Muslims and Croats abandoned their alliance and engaged in bitter warfare in central Bosnia.

Christopher to Return
Secretary of State Warren Christopher is expected to return to the Bosnian peace talks in Ohio on Tuesday amid speculation of further progress, U.S. officials said. Reuters reported from Washington.

They said Mr. Christopher would stop at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton for the day on his way to previously scheduled meetings in Japan.



Palestinians cheering police officers who arrived by bus in the West Bank town of Jenin on Monday to replace Israeli policemen ahead of schedule.

Pullback and Air Strikes Mark Israeli Succession

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Accompanied by the shrill of warplanes over Lebanon and the celebrations of newly liberated Palestinians in the West Bank, acting Prime Minister Shimon Peres settled briskly down to business Monday, the first day after the formal period of mourning for his assassinated predecessor.

Moving down the mandated stations of succession, Mr. Peres, ringed tightly by a cordon of security men, was confirmed by the governing Labor Party as its new leader, clearing the last formality before President Ezer Weizman can officially ask him to form a new government.

But it was the contrasting images of Israeli jets pounding the bases of radical Palestinians south of Beirut while armed Palestinian policemen took charge of the first West Bank city freed by Israeli troops under last September's agreement that most clearly established the agenda of the government after the assassination

of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. They provided a clear sign that Mr. Peres intended to pursue the peaceful disengagement with the Palestinians, and also to assume Mr. Rabin's soldier's mantle as the scourge of Arabs who reject Israel's offer of peace.

Mr. Peres was said to be seeking that same image of continuity and strength in the formation of his new cabinet. Speculation grew that he would retain the Defense Ministry for himself, as Mr. Rabin had, while raising three rising Labor stars to new prominence.

The army said that warplanes had pounded villages in Lebanon where one of the most radical Palestinian guerrilla groups, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, has its strongholds. No immediate explanation for the attack was offered, nor were there any reports on casualties.

At the same time, the last Israeli soldiers drove out before dawn from Jenin, the northernmost Palestinian city in the West Bank, turning full control of the

city of 40,000 over to Palestinian policemen and touching off daylong jubilation.

Under the Israeli-Palestinian agreement signed in September, Israel is to turn control of all major West Bank cities over to the Palestinians by the end of the year, except for Hebron, where special arrangements will be made to safeguard militant Jewish settlers.

Mr. Peres's refusal to postpone the withdrawal after Mr. Rabin's assassination made clear his intention to continue the West Bank disengagement at full tilt, a message underscored by Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader.

"This is the first step, the very important step to implement what we had agreed upon, and we have to thank Mr. Peres for fulfilling his promises to implement what we agreed upon," Mr. Arafat said at his headquarters in Gaza.

On the domestic front, Mr. Peres and the leader of the opposition Likud bloc, Benjamin Netanyahu, met and agreed to lower the temperature of the political

debate. After the assassination, many supporters of Mr. Rabin, and most notably his widow, Leah, assailed the political right and Mr. Netanyahu in particular for having condoned the escalation of political intransigence to the level where Mr. Rabin was routinely denounced at demonstrations as a traitor and murderer.

"We have to prevent having verbal galleys in Israel, or killers invoking the name of God while they are really the devil's emissaries," Mr. Peres told a special memorial session of the Parliament. Speaking to the same meeting, Mr. Netanyahu urged restraint also in indiscriminate condemnation of all Orthodox Jews.

"In this battle against the extreme fringe," Mr. Netanyahu said, "we must take care not to place collective blame on an entire community which is loyal to the State and acts within the framework of law — and I refer in particular to the religious community, which has been severely attacked these days."

Learning Vouchers For All

Unesco Promotes Bank Credit Plan

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In a radical break with tradition, a UN education panel headed by the former president of the European Commission, Jacques Delors, is to propose that young people all over the world should be given an entitlement to lifelong learning.

The aim would be to allow future generations to adapt to rapid changes in society and job markets by seeking education as and when they need it.

Mr. Delors suggests that after basic schooling, young people should receive a voucher for a certain number of years of education.

This, he says, "would be credited to an account at a bank which would manage a capital of time available for each individual, together with the appropriate funds. Some of the capital could be set aside to enable people to receive continuing education during their adult lives. Each person could increase his or her capital through deposits at the bank under a kind of educational savings scheme."

Mr. Delors is president of an international commission on education for the 21st century, which was set up by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. He plans to deliver the commission's full report in March. In the meantime, he recently gave Unesco's general conference here a preliminary synthesis of its contents, including the call for education time vouchers.

Mr. Delors said that many educational systems today select life's successes and failures at an early age, leaving the majority to flounder in a world that lacks reliable signposts and can no longer offer most people the prospect of lifelong careers.

"If education has any purpose, it must be to give everyone a chance," Mr. Delors said. "That is why I propose that everyone should be given a credit at, say, the age of 16 which can be drawn on throughout life."

"It is an important idea which has three advantages. First, it would permit a rational financing of education. Secondly, it would promote equality of education opportunities. And thirdly, it would promote the sense of lifelong education."

The idea builds on an influential 1970s Unesco report called "Learning to Be." Issued largely in response to the 1968 student revolt that began in Paris and spread to many other cities, it established the idea of lifelong learning, without suggesting exactly how this should be done. However, the earlier report influenced many traditional universities to open their courses to mature students, while encouraging the growth in many countries of "open universities" that offer degrees and other qualifications to exclusively adult student bodies.

Mr. Delors said his report would steer away from platitudes and ideas about schooling that have been around since antiquity. Some of its findings may shock traditionalists — the idea of voucher-funded education for life, for example, could eliminate many of the existing barriers between schools and societies.

"I know our report is going to arouse criticism from those who believe in the utilitarian aspects of education," Mr. Delors said. "But this notion has gone so far that it ignores the cultural aspects. Our report is a warning. We say that if you want to link education only to work, then you lose much of what education can bring to humanity and to society."

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Main Effects on U.S. Services

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Nonessential elements of the U.S. government were to close beginning at midnight Monday, barring a last-minute compromise between President Bill Clinton and the Republican Congress over a temporary spending bill.

About 800,000 "nonessential" federal workers would be idled. These will be the main effects:

- Embassies: All stay open, but most would provide minimal services, such as emergency visas. Posts were being reviewed to determine which would operate at 100 percent staffing because of overruling U.S. national interests.
- Law enforcement: The FBI, border patrol posts and federal prisons would operate normally. Federal courts would remain open but most civil cases would be postponed.
- Defense: All active-duty military personnel would report for duty, along with about 570,000 of the Defense Department's 850,000 civilian employees. Central Intelligence

Agency employees deemed essential will report for work.

• Mail: The U.S. Postal Service* would continue mail deliveries as usual.

• Transportation: Air traffic controllers, the Coast Guard and railroad inspectors would continue to work. Amtrak train service would function normally. Passports would not be issued except in emergencies.

• Public Health: Meat inspectors, water purity experts and others deemed vital to public health, safety and national security would stay on the job.

• Tourism: National Park visitor centers would be closed; campers would be told to pack and leave. All Smithsonian museums in Washington and New York would be closed, as would the Washington Monument. The National Zoo in Washington would also shut; the animals would be fed.

• Benefits: Social Security checks and Medicare and Medicaid would be issued, but new applications would not be taken.

BUDGET: Clinton Veto

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Clinton's show of firmness seemed to surprise Republican leaders, leaving them uncharacteristically quiet.

The president said Monday that he would pursue his fight with Republican leaders as long as it took. So long as their approach on the budget is characterized "more by pressure than constitutional practice," he said, he will fight it.

Investors weighed the prospect that this shutdown might be different from earlier ones — that this political sumo match might end with both wrestlers tumbling, disastrously, into the audience.

Most Americans, at least away from Washington, might not notice the immediate impact of a partial government shutdown. The military will not be affected, air-traffic controllers will remain at their posts, and social security and veterans compensation checks will still be sent out. The mail will go through.

But national museums will close, passport offices will shut down, and military recruiting offices will be shuttered. In national parks like Yellowstone, rangers will tell campers to pack their tents and leave.

Clinton Trims Asian Trip

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The White House has rejected a Republican call for President Bill Clinton to cancel his trip to an Asian economic summit meeting in Japan this week if the fiscal standoff has not been resolved, but officials confirmed the trip would be shortened.

The trip, which had been scheduled for six days, has been

trimmed to a long weekend. Mr. Clinton will leave Friday night and return early Tuesday.

Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin stressed the importance of Mr. Clinton's Japan visit, citing the great economic significance of the region, but agreed there would have to be a "balance" between the desirability of attending and the need to solve the budget issues.

Clinton will leave Friday night and return early Tuesday.

Continued from Page 1

out-of-the-way places. But more mid-sized companies are finding themselves in a competitive no-man's land, too big to hide in protected niches, but too small to compete against the more efficient giants.

As a result, it is not uncommon for top companies in a market segment to account for a third or a half of all sales — market shares that would have been considered illegal in earlier times.

This change in the marketplace is reflected in the record number of "mergers among equals" that have been announced this year with the express aim of gaining industry dominance — Chase Manhattan with Chemical in banking,

Lockheed with Martin Marietta in defense, First Data with First Financial in credit card transactions, and, if things work out, United Airlines' purchase of USAir.

Michael Porter, a Harvard University Business School professor who has made a career studying how companies gain competitive advantage, said that in earlier times, most competition was between companies that had about the same technology and production processes, workers who earned about the same wages and raw materials that cost about the same. Product lines were broad and remarkably similar, market shares shifted slowly, and it was in no company's interest to initiate an all-out price war.

But today Mr. Porter said the new generation of category killers had upset the old order. By aligning all of their activities, from product design to production to sales and distribution, around narrow market segments, they have avoided making many of the compromises with inefficiency that come with trying to be all things to all customers.

Concentration of market power is not new to the U.S. economy. In their day, United Fruit Co. and Eastman Kodak Co. controlled virtually every banana and roll of film in the nation. Nonetheless, some economists argue that as the economy moves from the industrial age to the information age, the tendency toward winner-take-all competition will increase.

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Free Speech for Aliens

Any American citizen has the right to stand on a street corner and hand out pamphlets urging support of political groups in America and abroad. This kind of speech is constitutionally protected even though the organization may be linked to violent acts, as are the Irish Republican Army, the African National Congress or the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. But what about individuals who live in America but are not citizens? That is the question federal courts in California have been grappling with for almost nine years. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit has issued an opinion that should settle the question in favor of the aliens.

The case at issue was begun by the Reagan administration and, to the surprise of many, continued by President Clinton's Justice Department. Seven Palestinians and the Kenyan wife of one of these men were arrested in January 1987 because they had engaged in peaceful activities in support of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Each had been in the United States for many years, and none had ever been charged with or convicted of any crime. The government sought to deport them because, according to then FBI Director William Webster, they were "alleged to

be members of a worldwide Communist organization." That sweeping allegation was later dropped and other reasons were offered, including technical violations of the immigration laws, such as working while on a student visa, which ordinarily would not lead to deportation. In addition, two of the men had applied for legalization under the provisions of the 1986 amnesty law but were turned down on the basis of classified information, which was kept secret from them.

This litigation has been long and complicated, and it is not over yet, since some matters have been returned to the trial court for further proceedings. But the bottom line from the appellate court is this: Aliens present in the United States have the same right to political speech and association as citizens. Aliens cannot be singled out for deportation because they exercise those rights. And aliens cannot be deported on the basis of secret evidence.

The Justice Department could continue this case by appealing to the Supreme Court, but it should not. These clear and principled determinations are on firm constitutional ground and ought to be accepted. The government should drop this effort to single out certain aliens for deportation because of their speech.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Flip, Flop or Feint?

President Bill Clinton sought last week to create the double impression that he both was and was not reversing himself once again on welfare. The effort was less to take a position than to create a blur in which to seek refuge. A few of the president's critics accused him of flip-flopping, but the maneuver did not rise to that level of forcefulness and clarity. Having flipped some weeks before (renounced his past position), he did not quite flip last week, did not actually recant. He just seemed to, or maybe he was about to — or maybe not. This was a fake flip, perhaps the ultimate in political fake dancing.

The administration's position on welfare is now so convoluted that a little history is in order.

Mr. Clinton campaigned in 1992 in part on a promise to end welfare as we know it by giving most recipients only two years on the rolls. After that they would have to work for their benefits, he said to great applause.

In 1994 the administration then sent up a pretty good reform bill. The trick in these things is always to get the mix right, to put enough pressure on recipients to move them off the rolls while at the same time providing enough support so that they can be expected to do so successfully. What you don't want to do while pressuring the parents is strand the children, who at any given time are now about an eighth of all the children in the country.

The president's problem was, first, that he promised more than he could deliver — it is a much slower and costlier process to move families off the rolls the right way than he suggested in the campaign — and, second, that the Republicans were not about to let him out-tough them on welfare and steal the issue from them. They happily incorporated his proposals into their own bills and went beyond, as anyone could have foreseen that they would. No legislation moved in the last Congress. In this, both the House and the Senate have now passed much tougher bills than the president had earlier rightly indicated he would countenance.

O'Leary Should Resign

The U.S. energy secretary, Hazel O'Leary, stepped well beyond the bounds of propriety when her department paid a consulting firm for a project that ranked reporters on how positive or negative their articles were toward her and her department. She should have been fired to make it clear that such conduct cannot be tolerated in the government. The White House responded too casually on Friday by simply rebuking her and warning all departments that rating reporters is unacceptable.

Mrs. O'Leary, a former utility company executive, and her public information officers were apparently concerned that they were not getting their "message" across at a time when they are engaged in a host of controversial issues. So the department paid \$46,300 to Carmel International to monitor and analyze press coverage.

It was a flagrant misuse of taxpayer money by a department with plenty of its own propaganda specialists. The firm's reports included a ranking of articles, broadcasts and journalists on a scale measuring how favorable, unfavorable or neutral they were.

This was an appalling lapse of judgment.

ment. The government has no business drawing up lists of friends and enemies. Mrs. O'Leary's explanation that she never focused on the list, that there was no violation of the law and that the department took no action against any of the reporters or news organizations rated as unfavorable will not wash.

The compiling of a list smacks of a readiness to manipulate the press by rewarding friends and punishing enemies. It has a potentially chilling effect on reporting and is only a short step from the even more egregious sin of paying investigators to probe the private lives of unfriendly journalists for useful dirt. Mrs. O'Leary says there were "no enemies list, no gunshots, no investigations." Even so, the late President Richard Nixon, infamous for his own "enemies list," would no doubt think that she was on the right track.

What Mrs. O'Leary and her advisers seem to have forgotten is that negative press coverage is almost always driven by negative events, not by the idiosyncrasies or biases of individual reporters. The secretary could most effectively improve her department's coverage by resigning.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Time Has Come for Israel to Make Up Its Mind

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Yitzhak Rabin was a victim of Israel's divisions, but also of its indecision. Some Israelis are determined to create a greater Israel. Some are content with a smaller Israel, if yielding land to the dispossessed Palestinians will give Israel peace.

The Oslo agreements, ceding Gaza and parts of the West Bank to the PLO, have been applied at a dilatory pace and in a tortured manner that has reinforced Israeli and Arab opponents of compromise.

The murdered prime minister and his foreign minister, Shimon Peres, could not bring themselves to confront the extremist colonists implanted in territories claimed by the Palestinians. They balked at accepting the logic of the course to which they had committed themselves.

Their approach to the problem of the colonies has been dilatory and irresolute. The colonists and their allies possess quite the opposite qualities. They believe with all their hearts that God has given them a mission to occupy and hold forever all the biblical Holy Land.

In the 1960s the ultra-Orthodox movement was allied with Labor and was po-

litically moderate. In the years that followed the 1967 war, power passed to a younger generation increasingly intolerant, intransigent in its views, reinforced in this by an emigration of extremist American Jews, some of them preaching indiscriminate violence against all Arabs.

The colonies were expanded because Likud was determined to keep the West Bank territories for political and security reasons. It was politically inhibited in what it did by its economic and military dependence on the United States, but settlement of the West Bank steadily continued with official backing. This "created facts" on the ground in the occupied territories (and in Jerusalem itself) which Likud's successor governments were expected to be unable to reverse.

Until now they have not tried. Under the present agreements expanding PLO autonomy in the West Bank, Israel is recalling its army from certain areas but leaving behind the colonists, who live in fortified settlements with Israeli troops

permanently on guard. This is not only a provocative situation, tending to subvert the fragile PLO-Israeli agreements that already exist, but also one which a realistic judgment says cannot last.

The fundamental issues between Israel and the PLO still have not been addressed: Jerusalem's status, borders, the return of refugees, the fate of the colonists.

The Rabin government delayed the process in part for electoral motives. Already trailing in voter polls in the lead-up to Knesset elections a year from now, Labor has been afraid to do anything that would further upset an uneasy electorate. But Mr. Rabin's murder now has dramatically changed that situation.

The argument is made that Mr. Peres has a fleeting moment in which he could make radical and decisive action to get a full agreement with the Palestinians, doing so before next year's elections, so as to present voters with peace as a fait accompli so that voters will know that if they reject Labor they are rejecting peace itself.

But the problem no longer is simply political. A significant minority in Israel opposes peace on any attainable terms. It

has demonstrated that it is capable of killing Israeli leaders who attempt to make peace with the PLO.

These extremists now potentially represent an Israeli version of the Irish Republican Army, or the Secret Army Organization that waged war against Charles de Gaulle after he gave French Algeria its freedom. Armed struggle in Israel between Israelis is possible.

During four decades and a half, Israelis lived with the permanent threat and recurrent reality of war with Arab neighbors. That threat now has lifted. The presence at Mr. Rabin's funeral of King Hussein, Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak, and other officials from Arab countries, as well as six members of the Palestinian autonomy government, attests to that.

The threat now lies within. Can Israel reconcile its citizens who want peace with those who believe that God forbids Israel to compromise with its enemies? Will Mr. Peres respond as de Gaulle responded, saying that the nation's common interest must prevail? That now is the question.

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Labor Should Spell Out Its Peace Vision for Israelis to Judge

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — At the heart of the political division within Israel is the failure of Labor and Likud to set forth their different visions of the goal of the "peace process."

Yasser Arafat, on the contrary, has made the PLO goal clear, at least for now: a sovereign state encompassing all the West Bank and Gaza, with all Israeli settlers out, and the Palestinian capital in Jerusalem.

That will not happen; the vast majority of Israelis find such an outcome unacceptable. But the silence of Labor's negotiators about their idea of what would be acceptable scares many Israelis and troubles Israel's supporters around the world.

Why not calm those fears with a sketch of a final settlement?

Up to now, there were good reasons for cloaking the likely outcome in mystery. The tactical reasons at first were that small steps were necessary to get started, and that tipping your long-

range plans is not good negotiating technique. The strategic reason, far more important, has been to help build up the fragile PLO as the interlocutor.

By concentrating only on initial steps toward local self-rule, and putting off for years any talk of "final status," Israel saves Mr. Arafat from having to tell Palestinian Arabs that all their dreams will not come true.

While concealment of the likely outcome reassured (and misled) Arabs, it made suspicious — and in some cases panicked and infuriated — many Jews. Occasional denials by Labor leaders of intent to divide Jerusalem or uproot settlers, in light of previous denials of the now expected Palestinian state, met with skepticism.

With the murder of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, the backlash of partisan recrimination against the right and the

likely backlash to that backlash, it is time for the Peres government to pay less attention to the concealment needs of Mr. Arafat and more to the need to narrow the divide between Israelis about the future of the West Bank.

What is really in the works there? When Mr. Rabin decided that Israel should neither rule nor absorb 2 million Arabs, territorial compromise became inevitable. That calls for separation or joint sovereignty.

If separation is to be the route, Shimon Peres should indicate soon, in general terms, the extent of his intent to hold the high ground necessary to Israel's defense and the space for its air defense. Labor's friends tell me that this amounts to more than one-fourth of the land, including "the bulk of" the settlements.

If the unorthodox solution is preferred — joint sovereignty of the West Bank among Israel, Jordan

and the future Palestinian state in Gaza — the risk of friction would be higher but the payoff in ultimate harmony greater.

All Israelis would be better off knowing if this is indeed what a Peres government has in mind. And it would require the more specific alternative.

Ariel Sharon's plan, mapped out long ago, uses the settlements on north-south ridges as defenses along the Jordan Valley and the Green Line.

As I get it, Likud's approach would hold 40 percent of the West Bank and protect, even thicken, all settlements. This is a significant difference in degree, but not in principle, from Labor's unspoken goal. It is the kind of disagreement settled by elections and not by civil strife.

To some religious parties, of course, the idea of giving up one inch of holy land is anathema. Benjamin Netanyahu's opposition coalition can argue that

"only Likud" — like de Gaulle and Algeria, Nixon and China — is able to bring the religious right that is Zionist along.

Will Mr. Peres choose to risk weakening the PLO and irritating King Hussein by reassuring the Israeli center — as well as settlers to whom Mr. Peres has given reason to distrust him — that retreat from almost all the West Bank and part of Jerusalem does not await them?

The first signal of an end to final-status mystery will be his choice of foreign minister. Just about everybody in Washington figures it will be super-dove Yossi Beilin, his longtime chief deputy. But what if he turns to Ehud Barak, the former general, and Chaim Ramon, the Labor maverick, for the top ministries? That would disappoint the divisive Mr. Beilin, and suggest that Mr. Peres realizes the urgency of beginning a peace process among Israelis.

The New York Times.

For Now, at Least, China Is More an Opportunity Than a Threat

By Bryce Harland

LONDON — China's fast economic growth is enhancing its influence. The China market is one of the most rapidly expanding in the world and potentially by far the largest. No exporting country can afford not to be a player.

As a result, most countries, especially China's neighbors in Asia, tend to read lightly in their relations with Beijing; they are reluctant to confront it openly, even when its claims conflict directly with theirs. Economic strength tends to translate, over time, into military power. In a few years, China could achieve the capacity for projecting its power throughout the region.

Reforms since 1978 have sharply accelerated China's economic growth, but have also imposed great strains. Decentralization essential for fast growth has reduced the power of the central government. Provinces along the coast have grown faster than most of those inland, and the differences have caused tension.

Encouragement of individual initiative has allowed officials to use their positions for personal gain. Corruption has become widespread, involving people close to the top. Rural incomes have fallen behind those of the cities, aggravating social problems. Protests against falling incomes and corruption have caused widespread and persistent disorder in parts of the country.

The ruling Communist regime in China still has great strength, not least because it controls the armed forces. But its claim to authority now rests not on political doctrine but largely on success in accelerating economic growth and raising living standards.

Even if recent growth rates can be sustained, the successors of Deng Xiaoping are likely to have difficulty maintaining the authority of the central government and making its writ run throughout the country. Should that happen,

some officials may be tempted to play up external pressures as an excuse for imposing tighter discipline. They may adopt a more truculent posture toward the outside world. The danger could be greater if military leaders came to power. If the internal situation deteriorates after Mr. Deng's departure, China might become more aggressive, and expansionist.

If China came to be seen widely as a threat, rather than as an area of opportunity, that could help promote cooperation among China's neighbors, perhaps pushing them into a coalition designed to contain China. The emergence of a new threat might also help to prevent any drift toward isolationism in the United States by giving Americans the common cause that they found in opposing communism and the Soviet threat. China could provide the basis for a reassertion of American leadership in the world.

But is China likely to play the role of ogre? It does not at present have the power that the Soviet Union had to threaten the United States directly with nuclear weapons. As long as America maintains a strong military presence in the Western Pacific and is willing to deter aggression, Beijing has limited scope to disrupt regional security.

If the China threat were real, how would other countries react? So far, few have welcomed the recent confrontations between Beijing and Washington or embraced the idea of containment. For all their doubts and suspicions, they prefer to go on doing business with the Asian giant and trying to profit from its growth.

If other countries, especially those in Asia, do not want to cut themselves off from China by accepting a policy of containment, if they do not like confrontations, what can be done to avoid such situations? Perhaps not much.

Power struggles tend to develop on a momentum of their own. Continual friction between the United States and China seems to be influencing the attitudes of both sides. Hostility is becoming more apparent than goodwill and is affecting the actions of governments.

However, there remains a widespread recognition of common interests. At this stage, Washington and Beijing both seem to have options. Collision is not yet inevitable.

Chinese leaders reiterate that they want peaceful and friendly relations with other nations so that China can continue to concentrate on economic development. This reflects their basic interest; the stability of the regime depends on continuing economic growth.

One of Beijing's key objectives is to get China into the World Trade Organization to safeguard its access to foreign markets, particularly in the United States. If other countries want to see the present Chinese policy maintained and to prevent any movement toward a less outward-looking approach, it is in their interests to help Beijing gain admission to the WTO as soon as it meets the requirements laid down for all applicants.

China is a special case, but any attempt to impose special requirements on it would feed the suspicions of those leaders in Beijing who are least outward-looking, strengthening their position within the leadership.

The same danger arises in the political field. Allowing the president of Taiwan to go to the United States in June, albeit on a private visit, played into the hands of the hawks in Beijing and led to a military reaction — Chinese missile tests near Taiwan.

No one can be sure that China will not become a threat at some stage; but talking as if it already were one only makes that more likely. For the time being, China does not seem to present as much a danger as it does an opportunity. If China's growth were disrupted, or if its approach to other countries became less friendly, neighbors would probably respond by banding together to protect themselves. Asia would once again be caught in a Cold War, with all the costs that this would involve. But there is still time to prevent that from happening.

The writer, a former New Zealand high commissioner in London, contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

Tensions in Europe Are Dangerous

By Guido Brunner

MADRID — "Stability" is a cherished word among Europeans nowadays: law and order, job stability, a solid currency, a common future in the European Union according to a calendar predesigned by the Maastricht treaty, peace, immutable liberty of a reconciled citizenry under the state of law.

Really, alas, does not fit in this bucolic European picture. Underneath, tensions are increasing and the future looms dark.

Nationalist movements — linguistic, social, economic, political — are on the march, tearing apart the unitary nation-state. In 50 years there will be a Belgium, Italy, Spain, United Kingdom as we know them today? Will the spreading of a cozy European mantle over their fragmentation change things?

Events in the former Yugoslavia or the former Czechoslovakia may prove to be not exceptions but the rule. The removal of traditional state borders, free flow of people, goods and money could easily further this centrifugal development instead of averting it.

And then there is unemployment, growing and growing. Take one of the worst cases, Spain, with around 24 percent at the end of 1994, 53 percent among youngsters under 20, 31 percent among women.

Big business, under the pressure of increasing competition from outside (Asia, the United States) is making drastic reductions in its labor force everywhere. It is costly, heartbreaking, but it is there.

The phenomenon demoralizes the many, splits deeply the society into rich and poor, expropriates the future of the young and erodes the civility of management. Decades ago, firing workers was a measure of last resort. Nowadays it causes few problems of conscience.

And then there is the stream of immigrants. They come by the thousands, from everywhere in Africa and Asia. Five years ago, nobody in Spain knew the meaning of *patero*. The word is not even yet in the Royal Academy's dictionary. But everybody now is acquainted with the fragile boats, propelled by make-shift engines, for which the word stands. It brings Africans to the peninsula, at night, illegally and by the thousands. Hundreds drown, others are sent back by the border police. But many make it.

In Germany, the 2 million Turks, more than 1.5 percent of the total population, want to set up a political party. Who can blame them? Again and again, young racists, under the disguise of skinheads, burn their houses, injure or kill their kin.

In France, Algerian fanatics plant bombs and the government finds little better to do than to suspend the Schengen treaty and unrestricted movement of persons at the inner borders of the European Union.

These are not good times for solidarity between the rich North and the poor South in Europe, either. You see most of

the Spanish fishing fleet — about 60,000 jobs — moored because the Germans and the Dutch cannot agree with Morocco about potatoes and flowers. Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain together have a blocking minority of 28 votes, which could prevent the coming of age of European monetary union at the end of 1997.

Politics are in turmoil. People are no longer content with the limitations of representative democracy. Their model is not the British House of Commons as prevailing power center but the Swiss referendum. "No taxation without representation" is being updated into "no taxation without participation." Where social groups do not succeed, they turn to the streets.

Political parties matter less. Grass-roots democracy is the order of the day. Thus, in Germany the Greens are easily overtaking the liberal Free Democrats, who have been for ages the linchpin of the democratic system.

It is slippery ground upon which to build the common European cathedral. No wonder Chancellor Helmut Kohl, one of the few towering figures left, said in Karlsruhe the other day that economic and monetary union was a matter of "war and peace in the 21st century."

The writer, a former member of the European Commission and former German ambassador to Spain, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Joint Action

VIENNA — On the proposal of Austria, negotiations are taking place between the Powers with a view of establishing an understanding in respect to the events occurring in Turkey. These negotiations are progressing favorably and will result in a definite understanding on two points, the first being that no Power shall intervene separately, the second that every subsequent step shall be undertaken jointly and after preliminary agreement. Each Power is to send a squadron to the East, and these will all cruise in the Aegean Sea, but not in proximity to the Dardanelles.

1920: 'Soft' Drinks

CINCINNATI — The extent to which "dry" America has taken to so-called "soft" drinks to replace the hard liquors of other days is indicated in reports placed before the convention of the Association of Bottlers of Carbonated Bever-

ages, which show that soft drink manufacturers do an annual business exceeding half a billion dollars. This one line of industry during the last eleven months paid \$51,000,000 to the United States Revenue Department.

1945: De Gaulle Wins

PARIS — General Charles de Gaulle was elected President of the Republic yesterday [Nov. 13] by the unanimous vote of all 555 members of the Constituent Assembly present at the historical occasion of choosing a national leader by popular mandate for the first time since before the war. The General is now President of a Provisional Government for seven months. During that time the Assembly is to produce a new constitution for the Fourth Republic, overwhelmingly demanded by the voters. Thereafter the nation will go to the polls again to vote on the Constitution and choose the sort of government it prescribes.

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OPINION/LETTERS

Bring the Balkan Butchers
To the Justice They Merit

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — Four years ago this Saturday, the Croatian city of Vukovar surrendered to besieging Serbian forces. The Serbs went to a hospital filled with refugees, took away hundreds of men, killed them and buried them in a mass grave. It was the first reported atrocity of the Serbian aggression in the former Yugoslavia.

In the years afterward, Western governments tried to avoid confronting, head on, the fact of Serbian atrocities. In diplomacy and in the UN operation, they essentially closed their eyes to Serbian responsibility for most of the horror taking place.

That is no longer possible. The reports of mass murder in the cause of Serbian nationalism have become too overwhelming to ignore.

Srebrenica has made the difference more than anything else. That Bosnian city, declared a UN safe area, was taken by the Bosnian Serbs last July 11. Their commander, Ratko Mladic, had thousands of Bosnian men — civilians — taken away. They have not been seen since.

In mid-August, David Rohde of The Christian Science Monitor went to an area near Srebrenica and reported finding stomach-turning evidence of a mass grave, including parts of bodies sticking out of the ground. Survivors said General Mladic personally witnessed mass executions. As many as 6,000 unarmed civilians were killed: the worst single war crime in Europe since World War II.

The truth of that horror is already having consequences at the peace negotiations going on in Dayton, Ohio. The United States has put forward a draft constitution for Bosnia that would bar the election of anyone under indictment by the International War Crimes Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia — the meaning General Mladic and the Bosnian Serbs' political leader, Radovan Karadzic.

Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke, the organizer of the talks, has never had any illusions about the two Bosnian Serb leaders. He regards General Mladic as a psychopath. But it is hard to see how Mr. Karadzic or General Mladic would sit still for a peace settlement that would remove them from leadership and perhaps see them turned over to the War Crimes Tribunal for trial.

The unpleasantness of negotiating with two men under indictment as war criminals has been sidestepped by having the president of Serbia, Slobodan Milosevic, speak for the Bosnian Serbs. But that device is under stress.

Last week, the War Crimes Tribunal indicted three officers of the regular army of Serbia, one of them a general, for alleged involvement in the 1991 massacre in Vukovar. That brings the tribunal's process very close to Mr. Milosevic. Will he hand over the indicted officers? Can he, politically? If he does, might the officers agree to give evidence against him in order to save themselves or reduce their sentences?

Mr. Milosevic aroused the nationalist fervor among Serbs that led to the horrors of the last four years. He hoped to lead a Greater Serbia. Now he thinks his best chance to stay in power is to give up those ambitions and be a peacemaker.

The more we know the truth of the atrocities, the harder it is to make a peace that leaves their authors in place. Would we have ended World War II with Heinrich Himmler ruling part of Germany? Mr. Karadzic and General Mladic certainly must go.

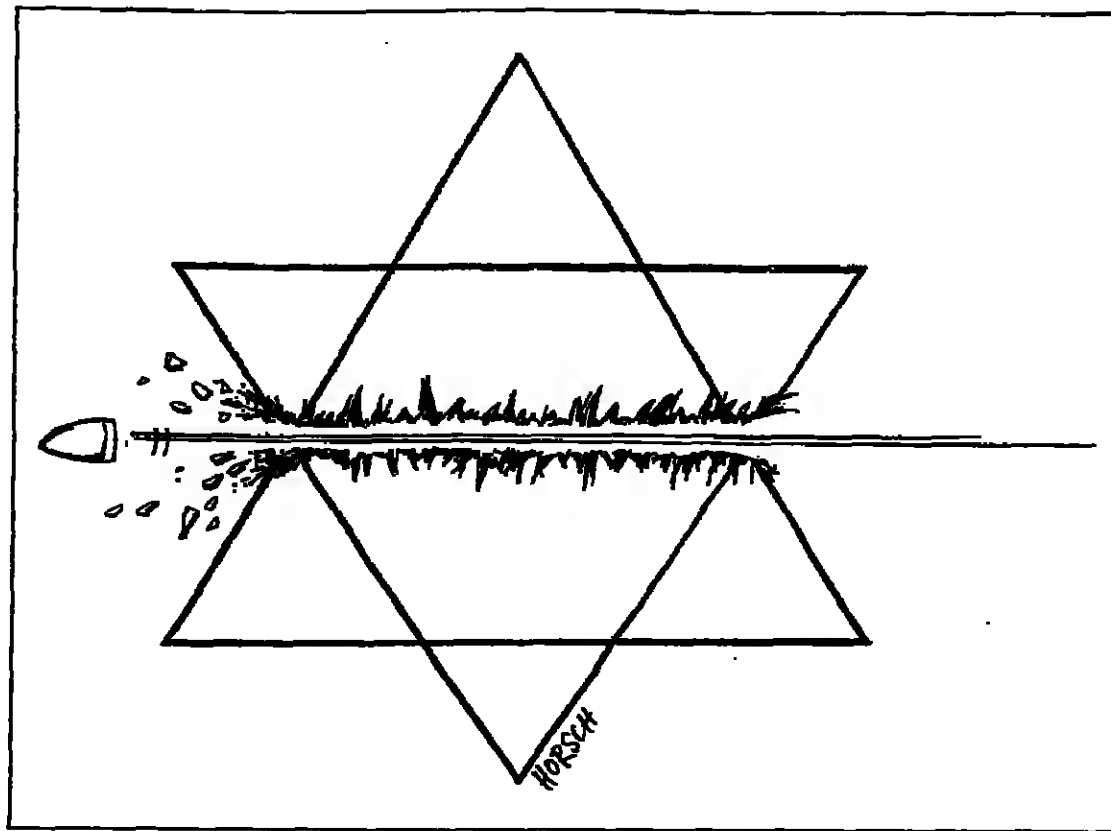
Mr. Milosevic is a hard question. But if he can make even a sullied peace, we should not obstruct it. After all, we let the nationalism he aroused burn unchecked for years.

Some in the West have a particular responsibility for these terrible four years. George Bush and James Baker could have stopped the Serbian aggression at Vukovar.

Before Bosnia, Prime Minister John Major of Britain rivaled Neville Chamberlain in his eagerness to do nothing. And then there were the American policy analysts and commentators who insisted that genocide was not Americans' business or that it was unfair to blame the Serbs.

The emerging truth about Serbian atrocities should make it impossible for us, at least, to abandon the War Crimes Tribunal. The Clinton administration has repeatedly pledged its support. But it withheld so-called intelligence information from that posture. The tribunal complicates the world of diplomats, no doubt. But it is our obligation to history.

The New York Times



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Action Demanded

Ken Saro-Wiwa was a distinguished writer, and so it is natural that the world's community of writers should mourn his loss. However, he and his colleagues did not die because of his literary output, but as a result of their fight for the Ogoni people's survival and against the tyranny of the Abacha regime. That fight must now become the world's fight.

We therefore demand that, for once, the world's leaders' response to atrocity is strong and resolute enough to bring about real change, rapidly. Before this dreadful event, the world was not prepared to offer the condemned men anything except the impotence of "quiet diplomacy."

The British Foreign Office favored the "softly-softly" approach. Shell Oil, for whose profits sake these men's lives were finally forfeited, now claims that it, too, was engaged in quiet representations on their behalf. Even Nelson Mandela, whose own struggle was aided by sanctions, spoke of the need to take a cautious line with the Nigerian regime.

In the aftermath of these executions — these judicial murders —

what is being done to ensure that the Abacha government pays for its crime and that democracy is restored to Nigeria?

The United States and Britain have imposed an arms embargo on Nigeria. But there are other embargoes against the oil exports that account for more than four-fifths of the Abacha regime's revenues? There is not.

The Commonwealth has not expelled Nigeria, but only suspended its membership, pending a return to democracy. And how long have the tyrants been given to step down? Two weeks, two months? No: They have two long years in which to continue their reign of terror, two years before the Commonwealth will find it necessary to discuss the next step.

Such weakness gives tyrants strength. Such half measures cannot make Nigeria whole.

We demand the imposition of full sanctions against the Abacha government, now. The dead deserve no less. As do the living.

SALMAN RUSHDIE

The author is president of the Strasbourg-based International Parliament of Writers.

Some Disagree

Regarding "Time for Israelis and Friends to Choose Their Camp" (Opinion, Nov. 9):

Thomas Friedman is certainly entitled to choose the path taken by Yitzhak Rabin. His belief is shared by the (small) majority of Israelis who vote for the Labor Party.

Others, however, disagree and believe that giving the Palestinians the West Bank is the first step toward returning Tel Aviv as well. They believe that Yasser Arafat and his friends have another goal in mind and that it is incompatible with the existence of Israel.

For these voters, the Labor platform is equivalent to suicide. These voters generally vote for the Likud or other, smaller parties, democratically pursuing their goal and vision — which involves political fighting at all levels.

For Mrs. Rabin to accuse Benjamin Netanyahu and the Likud of even a remote association with her husband's assassin can perhaps be excused on emotional grounds.

ERIC ROSENBAUM, Antwerp, Belgium

A Cabbie-Philosopher
Parses Powell's Appeal

By William Raspberry

WASHINGTON — "Ton bad Colin Powell took himself out of the presidential race," I told the cabbie. "It would have been a really interesting race to cover."

"Maybe that's the problem," the cabbie said. "You journalists wanted this man to put everything he had on the line so you could have an 'interesting race to cover.' Everybody wanted him out there for their

"That's what I was trying to do," the cabbie said. "You know, a lot of the people running for president are trying to sell their particular policies. They are for this, against that and want a constitutional amendment to make us do the other."

Well, of course we want to know what presidential candidates stand for, I said. Surely he wasn't saying policy proposals don't matter?

"What I was trying to say," he said, "is that the here-are-my-policies guys remind me of a cabbie. Nothing wrong with being a cabbie, mind you. Cabbies are the only ones who can take individuals exactly where they want to go. Problem is, you can't take very many people at a time."

"Presidential candidates ought to be more like Metro operators," he continued. "You know, you put a sign on the front of the train that says: 'Here's where I intend to go. If you like my destination, get on board. If you don't, get another train.'"

"Now, I'm not saying you have to be bullheaded about it. Metro trains do have brakes, and Metro tracks have switches. In other words, sometimes you have to change your speed or your direction. But what would happen if two Metro passengers wanted to go to D.C. General Hospital and you tried to take the train toward the hospital, and somebody else wanted to go shopping downtown and you tried to take them downtown. How many passengers would be on your train tomorrow? They couldn't rely on you."

"And what's that got to do with Powell?" I asked.

"Aside from Pat Buchanan, who wants to drive the train backwards, it seems to me like Powell's the only guy out there who understands the difference between a train and a taxicab," he said. "Why do you think so many people like him? It's not because they agree with his positions on all the issues. Mostly they don't even know what his positions are — and they don't care. Positions can change. Character doesn't. It's Powell's character folks like me care about, and that's why we're sorry he got out."

"Yes," I said. "It would have been a really interesting race to cover."

The Washington Post

BOOKS

ONCE UPON A DISTANT WAR

By William Prochnau, Times Books, 546 pp. \$27.50

CHINA HANDS

By Peter Rand, Simon & Schuster, 337 pp. \$25

Reviewed by Martin Walker

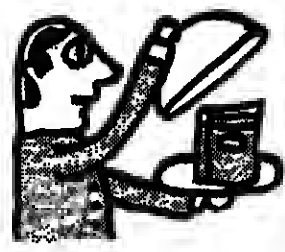
WILLIAM Prochnau has produced a riveting account of that array of talented and ambitious young journalists who gathered in Saigon in the Kennedy years to make their names and record the coming disaster to American arms and American pretensions. But this is also a capstone to a seductive mythology: that whatever blood and innocence America lost in the misbegotten war, some honor was saved by the fearless independence of its reporters.

Like all the best myths, Prochnau's elegy contains a hard nugget of historic truth. Vietnam was where the U.S. media learned to shed the automatic deference and instinctive patriotism that had marked the journalism of World War II, Korea and the early Cold War. Amid the gossip and the anecdotes and the furious exchanges with U.S. diplomats and editors

* Christian Willer, chef at the Hotel Martinez, Cannes, is reading "Le Vendeur de Guillaume" by Guillaume Tallevent.

"This is one of the oldest cookery books written in French [1380]. At the pinnacle of his career, Tallevent was in charge of the royal kitchens and many of his recipes can be easily prepared today."

(Margaret Kemp, IHT)



back home, Prochnau has produced a classic study of the formation of a pack, of a small, tight-knit and intense Saigon media counterculture that learned that its government was willfully living a lie.

There are times when Prochnau's gushing tale makes them sound like the Bloomsbury Group in another imperial twilight. An echo of those pre-1914 dalliances resounds through Prochnau's carefully assembled account of the firestorm party for Newsweek's François Sully, which also marked the arrival of David Halberstam of The New York Times. Peter Arnett of The Associated Press "emerged through an archway splashed with the pink of cascading coral

vine, wearing a pretty young Vietnamese woman on his arm and a crooked grin on his bulldog face." Neil Sheehan of UPI "looked downright seedy" but also "wore exotica on his arm, a stunning Saigonese whose every curve seemed to have been sewn tightly into an expensive Parisian party dress."

Halberstam noted the absence of U.S. Embassy staff or U.S. uniforms and realized at once that this would be us-against-them, the press in a hostile environment, like covering Mississippi in the 1950s.

The legends were already in the making. Arnett had swum the Mekong, his story clutched between his teeth, to bring out his scoop on the Laos uprising. Malcolm Browne of AP had

already photographed the elderly Vietnamese warplanes taking off with U.S. pilots in the cockpit, and had the film confiscated by American MPs. Their allies were the U.S. military advisers in the field, like Colonel John Paul Vann, who found their own gloomy reports blocked by a U.S. embassy and military command determined to win the media war, if no other.

Major Ivan Slavich liberated the reporters from Saigon by giving them access to his new helicopters.

Before the coup that toppled Diem, Vietnam was the last of the newspapermen's wars. TV network news was about to extend to 30 minutes, and the camera crews were poised to take over. But for the moment, the young reporters had a unique ability to shake the official consensus that there was no hole in the doughnut.

Much of this is familiar ground, from Halberstam's and Sheehan's own books. But Prochnau brings alive the context and the personalities and caps it with a riveting account of how the Saigon pack covered the coup.

In all the best myths, style usually wins out over content. Peter Rand's "China Hand," a solid account of the American reporters who covered China in the long years before 1950, will not match Prochnau's serialization in Vanity Fair, nor will he sell the film rights to HBO. But the China hands like Edgar Snow and Theodore H. White were just as right — and orthodox U.S. opinion about the political prospects of Chiang Kai-Shek and Mao's Communists just as wrongheaded — as their successors over Vietnam.

The China journalists — the Bolshevik Rayna Prohme, the Trotskyist Harold Isaacs, the stubbornly honest White — may have become individual legends, but they never formed a pack. Some of their experiences were very like those of their Saigon brethren: the U.S. Brigadier who roared at White, "Those Communist guerrillas you say are there are a fiction of the American press."

In journalism, it is not enough to get the story right; the reason why Prochnau's mythic creation works is that his heroes were right at the right time. They were brave and determined, rebels with a righteous cause.

Martin Walker is currently the U.S. and formerly the Moscow bureau chief of the Guardian and the author of "The Cold War: A History." He wrote this for The Washington Post.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

VICTOR Korchnoi beat Christopher Lutz in Round 8, at the open tournament in Wierum, Germany.

The most reliable branch of the Richter-Rauzer Variation of the Sicilian Defense for Black is probably the one that begins with 8...h6; then 9 Bf6 Qf6 parts with the bishop-pair without getting clear compensation; 9 Bf4 loses a pawn to 9...Nc4; 9 Bf4 Bd7 10 Nc6 Bc6 11 f3 f5 12 Qe1 Bb4 13 a3 Bb5 14 Bd2 d4 has lately proven satisfactory for Black. Lutz chose the common 9 Bc3.

With 26...Rd8 and 27...f5, Korchnoi gained ground, and then broke through with 28...b4!

Korchnoi won a pawn with 31...Rd3 32 Rd3 (32 cb7 Rc1!) 32 R33 Qc2 Nc2 34 Kc2, but the ensuing endgame was not to be won without surmounting problems.

Korchnoi missed the strong 42...h5! to be followed by 43...h4 to free his king and get his pawns closer to queening. Instead, he gave Lutz the chance to get his rooks into

action after 42...f4 f3 Rf2 Bc6 44 Kc2 f3 45 gf Bf3 46 Re7.

On 50 Kc1, Korchnoi wanted to avoid 50...Bf3 because of 51 Rg7 Qg7 52 Rg7 Kg7 53 Nd4 Bc4 54 Kf6 55 Nb3 Bc5 56 Kc5 Bc4 57 Kf2 Kc5 58 Kc3

path Korchnoi was taking him and fell into a beautiful finish. After 65...h21, Lutz discovered that 66 Rh2 a3! will either queen a pawn or win a rook. And after 66 Kf2 Qf4 67 Ke1 Qg3 68 Rg3 b1Q, Korchnoi would be a piece ahead. Lutz gave up.

OKILIAN DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
Lutz	Korchnoi	Lutz	Korchnoi
1. e4	c5	34. Kc2	Qc5
2. Nf3	g6	35. Kd3	Qd6
3. Bc4	g7	36. Rd3	Qe7
4. Nc3	Nf6	37. Re3	Qf8
5. Bb5	Nc6	38. Rg3	Qg7
6. Qf3	Qf6	39. Rg7	Qh7
7. Qf3	Qf6	40. Rg7	Qh7
8. Qf3	Qf6	41. Rg7	Qh7
9. Qf3	Qf6	42. Rg7	Qh7
10. Qf3	Qf6	43. Rg7	Qh7
11. Qf3	Qf6	44. Rg7	Qh7
12. Qf3	Qf6	45. Rg7	Qh7
13. Qf3	Qf6	46. Rg7	Qh7
14. Qf3	Qf6	47. Rg7	Qh7
15. Qf3	Qf6	48. Rg7	Qh7
16. Qf3	Qf6	49. Rg7	Qh7
17. Qf3	Qf6	50. Rg7	Qh7
18. Qf3	Qf6	51. Rg7	Qh7
19. Qf3	Qf6	52. Rg7	Qh7
20. Qf3	Qf6	53. Rg7	Qh7
21. Qf3	Qf6	54. Rg7	Qh7
22. Qf3	Qf6	55. Rg7	Qh7
23. Qf3	Qf6	56. Rg7	Qh7
24. Qf3	Qf6	57. Rg7	Qh7
25. Qf3	Qf6	58. Rg7	Qh7
26. Qf3	Qf6	59. Rg7	Qh7
27. Qf3	Qf6	60. Rg7	Qh7
28. Qf3	Qf6	61. Rg7	Qh7
29. Qf3	Qf6	62. Rg7	Qh7
30. Qf3	Qf6	63. Rg7	Qh7
31. Qf3	Qf6	64. Rg7	Qh7
32. Qf3	Qf6	65. Rg7	Qh7
33. Qf3	Qf6	66. Rg7	Qh7

Final Position

Kd4 59 Kf4 a5 60 b4 Kc5 61 Kh5 draw. In this line, 53...Bd5 54 Nf5 Kh7 55 Nf6! Kh6 56 b4 creates a textbook draw with a rook pawn plus bishop of the wrong color.

So Korchnoi gave back a pawn with 51...h5 52 Rg7 and played on.

Lutz did not see down the

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Style



Calvin Klein at his recently opened flagship store on Madison Avenue, his first freestanding shop in New York, which houses clothing and housewares.

Calvin Klein, Muse of Madison Avenue

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The plate glass soars up two stories, flooding the store with light. The floor space is an elongated stretch, like the nave of a church, with pewlike wooden furniture punctuating the York stone slabs.

"I wasn't building a monument — I wanted a showcase for what is new and what is modern," insists Calvin Klein of

SHOP WATCH

the flagship store he opened last month on Madison Avenue.

Histemples to modernism — a serene and airy space housing clothing and housewares — symbolizes the changes taking place in Manhattan's upscale shopping street as minimalist boutiques colonize Madison country.

The arrival in September 1993 of Barney's — a store dedicated to its architecture, display and merchandise to clean, modern style — started the trend that will be reinforced in 1996 by shop openings by the Italians Giorgio Armani, Prada di Milan and Etro.

But this is also a story about American

designers displaying dash and confidence in an area that was known in the 1980s for its European designer boutiques.

Donna Karan is currently negotiating for a Madison Avenue store for her secondary DKNY line, as well as planning a retail flagship. Ralph Lauren is also committed to a makeover of his signature store.

Klein's first freestanding New York shop — designed by the British architect John Pawson — makes a striking statement with its deep windows and plain facade at the corner of Madison and 60th Street.

In a symbiotic relationship with what is on sale, the eye travels from the stone floor and concrete walls to the camel dresses and gray-beige scarves — both the setting and the goods using subtle differences of texture and tone.

Dabs of more definite color are tucked discreetly away on the mezzanine, where lingerie blouses from ivory through parchment to peach, while evening dresses dare full-blooded scarlet or rose pink.

But it is significant that just as the home store, Crate & Barrel, has sprouted and flourished on Madison Avenue, the soul of the Klein shop seems to be in the basement. Down the brutally plain stairway, is a new range of Calvin Klein housewares: beige blankets with surfaces waffled, basket-

weave or lacy; towels in stormy colors from rain-soaked gray through purple.

"Values change," says Klein to explain this new focus on subtle and costly items for the home. "In the 1980s people bought clothes like crazy. Now there is this guilt thing — but luxury for the home is something you can share with family and friends."

Like the menswear, where nuances of color tone a bronze tie with walnut-brown shirt, the home objects are as super-subtle as the speckles on the quilt eggs laid on a crackle-glaze plate with a woven shawl as table cloth. Pillows are piled up, matte and shiny, duvets have just a tracery of sepia flowers and the light layers of neutral bed linens are designed to "dress the bed like we do, like Kelly does," Klein says, referring to his wife.

ALL this might sound precious or pretentious — especially as prices are sky-high — even when the edges of a throw are machined rather than hand-rolled and expensive sheets are steam-packed in plastic like supermarket meat. (Queen-size linen sheets cost \$375 and a pair of pillowcases \$225.)

Yet the store catches a fashion moment in the mid-1990s when the luxury shopping

experience seems more about space and daylight (the level boosted and aided by computer-controlled spots) than elaborate decoration or fancy merchandise. Square pine seating by the artist Donald Judd and spare slate tables by the Italian designer AG Fronzoni furnish the tranquil atmosphere.

Klein's store is in the happening part of Madison, where a Bally shoe store has recently opened and where crowds throng Crate & Barrel with its pine paneling, sturdy plates and bold glasses. Baccarat, the French company founded in 1764, has also opened a new store, giving a modern showcase to its traditional and contemporary glassware and reinforcing the message that home is where the art is for New York's carriage trade.

There is no doubt that those upscale clients are in flight from Fifth Avenue, where the "mall-ization" of Manhattan's one-time premier shopping street balances the rise of Madison Avenue.

Madison gets Klein, the European-designer clan and their customers. Fifth Avenue has tourist tribes in jeans and baseball caps thronging Warner's studio store and the neighboring theme-park restaurants, with Bergdorf Goodman and Tiffany struggling to keep alive the luxury flame.

Flower-Power Jewelry

PARIS — She was an American woman with a penchant for flowers, a passion for fashion, an enthusiasm for travel and a keen understanding of modern times. That is why the fashion jewelry that Miriam Haskell created half a century ago has become collectible today.

A selling exhibition of Haskell's jewelry — bold glass-flower clips in vivid colors and delicate filigree metalwork with a burnished patina and seed beds of pearls — is currently on show in Paris at a Left Bank gallery.

Haskell died in 1981, and although the company she founded in the 1920s continues to operate in the United States, the exhibition covers Haskell's glory years from 1925 to 1955, when she, like Coco Chanel in France, recognized the need for inexpensive decorative pieces that were not just slavish paste copies of real jewels.

A hint of the exotic runs through the

puce-and-pink or citrus-yellow flower clips and the curling leaves and sinuous stems in seed pearls.

In the 1940s, the jewelry became positively Oriental, with cascades of chains, droplets of ruby-red glass, shimmering opalescent pearls and a hand-bracelet set with stones suggesting Indian or Byzantine inspirations.

Archive sketches show how these strong pieces were worn in the 1930s and 1940s on the lapel or neck of plain suits and dresses. That makes them equally appropriate for today's fashion, says Carole Thibaut-Pomerantz, the American-born specialist in decorative arts who has mounted this first Haskell retrospective in France and finds it a hit with European customers.

Miriam Haskell, Galerie Revillon d'Arpeval, 23 Quai Voltaire, 75007 Paris, until Dec. 6.

S.M.



'Swords Into Ploughshares': The Military Influence on Civilian Clothes

NEW YORK — When Valentino's camouflage-patterned suit gown hit the Paris

runway, it was an arresting, even shocking, example of fashion's take on military style.

"Swords Into Ploughshares:

Military Dress and the Civilian Wardrobe" is the title of an exhibition at the Costume Institute of the Metropolitan Museum.

The show is an exploration of the crossover from service dress to public life: fancy frogging decorating a woman's turn-of-the-century jacket; sailor suits made popular for

Victorian children and by Coco Chanel, and the universally acceptable zippered Eisenhower jacket.

There are the naval pea coats and safari suits of Yves Saint Laurent — the latter, like camouflage, a legacy of the British Empire, when uniforms were designed to blend with a landscape of heat and dust and de-

veloped quite differently from the heroic glamour of earlier centuries.

Although the show's focus is fashion, it is also about the changes in military dress.

As Harold Koda, the associate curator, explains, the move from functional clothes to frilleries was not just because fashion appropriated

military kit. The braid that started its career to deflect sword blades from the chest, later became the hierarchical whorls of gilt mocked by the lower orders as "scrambled egg."

And silver ball buttons that looked so decorative on women's riding habits were originally attached to battle dress as backup ammunition. As they lost their original functions, buttons and braid became part of military pomp and circumstance and were ultimately reduced to the ceremonial style of toy-town soldiers.

Some pieces of military clothing still have the power to shock or discomfort when they are trivialized as fashion — not least camouflage. Valentino's 1993 collection, shown at the time that United Nations peacekeepers were intervening in Bosnia, was badly received, and so was Ralph Lauren's Vietnam-inspired show even two decades after the war. By contrast, the colorful camouflage-patterned jacket by the American designer Stephen Sprouse had no military resonance.

"Jackboots" or any suggestion of Nazi uniforms are considered in dubious taste, but

Sam Browne belts are accepted as fashion accessories with khaki clothing.

As the exhibition proves, military inspiration is often just an excuse for trim tailoring, like Prada's buckled coat or Lauren's navy suits — both just a bugle echo of the real thing.

"But the genius of Ralph Lauren is that he creates a fantasy that is so convincing that when you juxtapose it with the authentic uniform, there is a sense that it belonged to some army," says Koda.

In fact, the Costume Institute's show would have benefited from putting beside the designer creations the prints of gay hussars or colonial colonels that appear in the illustrated catalogue.

AND what about photographs showing how genuine uniforms bought from flea markets or army surplus stores have been appropriated as hip and cool since the 1960s?

A rash of greatcoats and Russian accessories — some genuine, others fake — has appeared on downtown Western streets as a subversive and iron-

ic commentary on the end of the Cold War and the breakup of Communist regimes.

The show features one dramatic example of its "Swords Into Ploughshares" theme: a deconstructed military tunic in boiled wool with sliced-off sleeves from Comme des Garçons for fall-winter 1994. The designer Rei Kawakubo showed an entire collection created from military uniforms, although she claimed that it was an aesthetic, rather than a pacifist statement.

Most military clothing, like the "bomber" jacket (referring to World War II pilots' leather jacket), works its way into fashion consciousness without setting any agenda. The appeal of the trench coat or the leather storm trooper's coat is just as a classic and functional garment.

But urban paramilitary uniforms are also a feature of late 20th-century street style. This interesting exhibition might have concluded with the unsettling way that fashion seems to be reviewing military looks and beating ploughshares back into swords.

Suzy Menkes

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November 20, 1995

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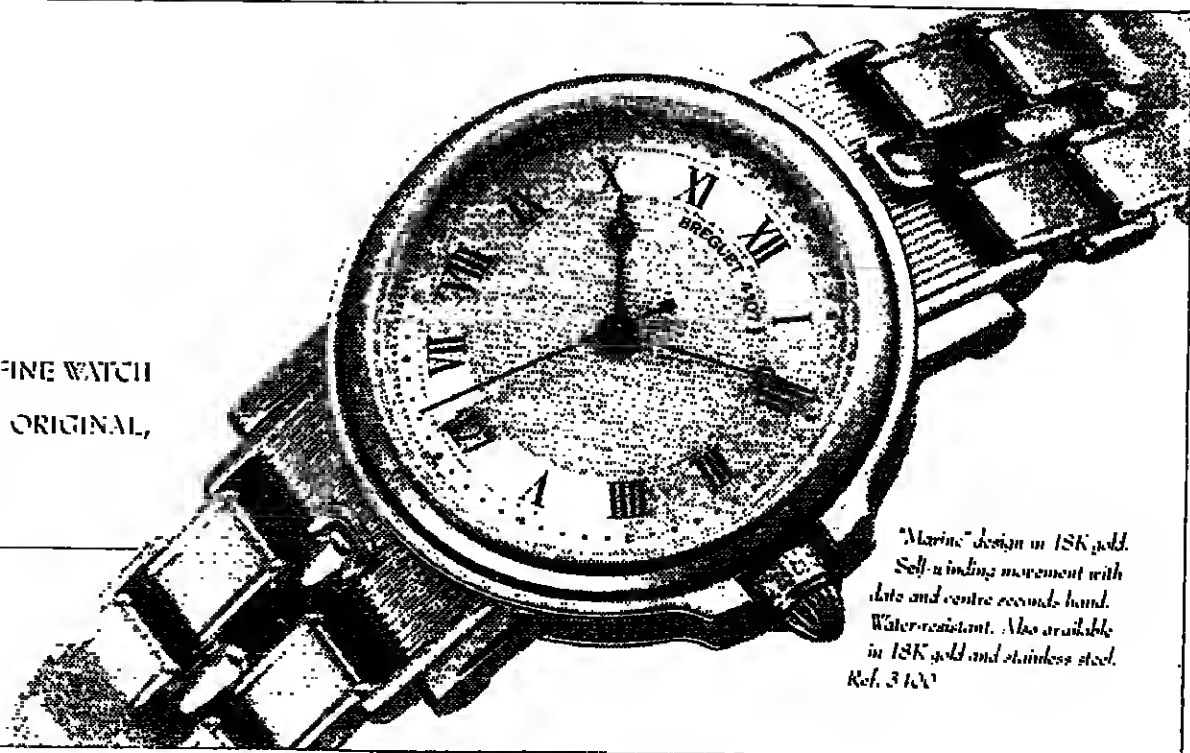
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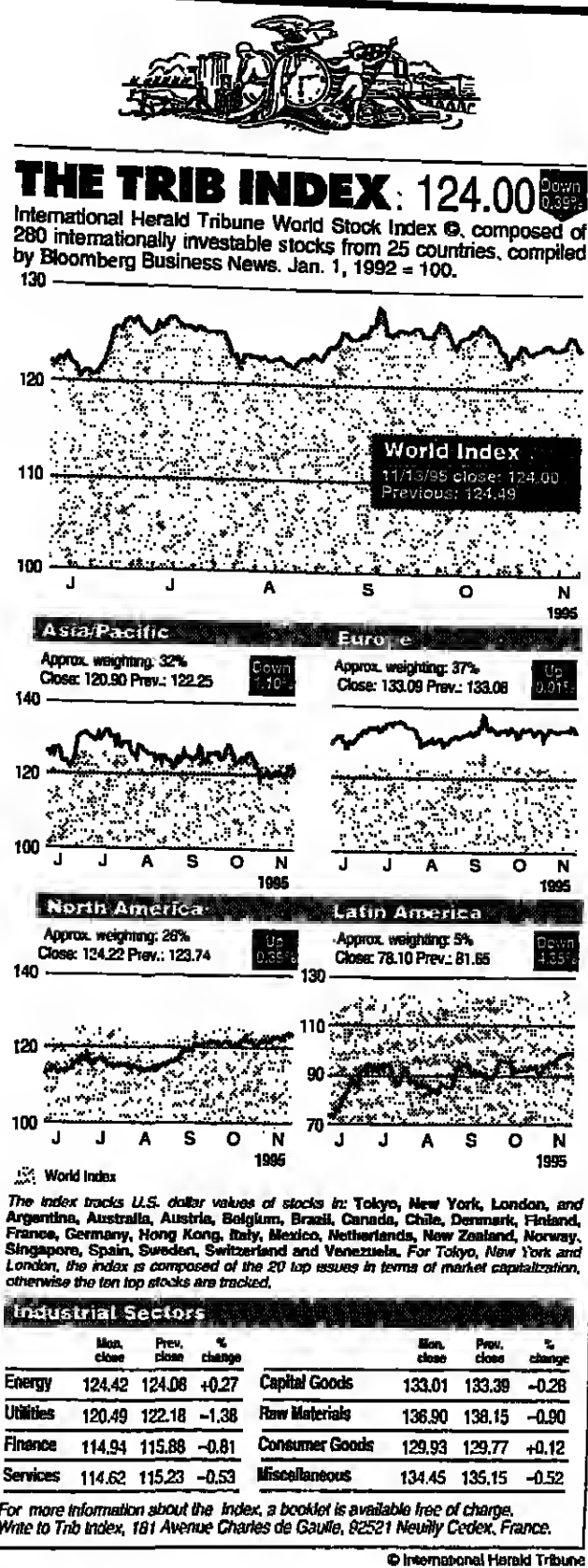


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KKR Sets Sights on Aetna

\$4 Billion Bid For Unit Seen

NEW YORK — Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. is in talks to purchase Aetna Life & Casualty Co.'s property-casualty business, people familiar with the discussions said Monday. The bid could top \$4 billion, these people said.

"KKR has had a relationship with Aetna for some time, so it's not surprising they would be talking," said Ira Zuckerman, an analyst at Nunnberg Securities Ltd.

Aetna and KKR declined to comment. The share price of Aetna, based in Hartford, Connecticut, rose 62.5 cents to \$74.875 on Monday.

But analysts said KKR could have competition since Aetna is also interested in a proposal from CNA Financial Corp. of Chicago. Another possible buyer is Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., analysts said.

KKR, a leveraged buyout specialist, is also reported to be considering buying property-casualty units owned by Xerox Corp., a deal that could be worth as much as \$2 billion.

Successful bids would make KKR a leading seller of property-casualty policies to businesses. (Bloomberg, AP)

Markets Breathe A Sigh of Relief

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Reassured by the U.S. Treasury's latest auction schedule to continue rolling over the nation's debt, Wall Street heaved a collective sigh of relief Monday with default no longer imminent, and the prices of bonds, stocks and the dollar steadied.

But the deeper consequences of the fiscal standoff between a Democratic president and a Republican Congress remained uncertain and left investors nervous both in the United States and abroad.

"Investors worry what will happen next time," said Leo O'Neill, president of Standard & Poor's Corp., the bond-rating concern. "For decades, the ability, capacity and willingness of the United States to honor its obligations was beyond doubt. That willingness now is in doubt."

Astrid Adolfson, a government-finance specialist at MCM MoneyWatch, said, "We always have assumed that this would be settled in some way, but there will be a remembrance of the way this was handled."

As President Bill Clinton vetoed a Republican bill that would limit the flexibility of the government to borrow in

emergencies like this one, the Treasury disclosed its plans to raise enough cash to pay \$102 billion in principal and interest coming due this week by borrowing from the retirement trust funds of government employees.

Both Wall Street and Washington had been fully aware of the possibility of using these funds to juggle the government's books, but if continued for several months the procedure could be challenged in court by the funds' trustees.

Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin said last week he was reluctant to dip into them, but on Wall Street his delay in doing so was suspected to be a method of ratcheting up the pressure on Republicans, much like the White House's threat to close part of the government.

As financial markets opened Monday morning, the Treasury announced that during the next nine days the government would auction \$137 billion in bills and notes ranging in maturity from three months to 10 years. This had the effect of giving the government more wiggle room in avoiding the \$4.9 trillion debt ceiling that Congress refused to raise unless

See DEBT, Page 14

Juppé Urges 'Bold' Step To Revise Health Care

PARIS — Prime Minister Alain Juppé of France on Monday promised sweeping reform of the country's deficit-ridden health-care program, conceding that measures to be taken would be unpopular but insisting they would be for the good of the nation.

"Let us be bold; the French people expect it," Mr. Juppé told the National Assembly at the start of a three-day debate on eliminating a four-year social-security deficit of 230 billion francs (\$47 billion).

The government wants to reassure financial markets and rein in spending before the planned European currency union in 1999, but talk of a tax increase has run into strong opposition from labor unions. A walkout on Tuesday was to affect about 50 percent of subway service in Paris and its surrounding region.

Although Mr. Juppé was not scheduled to

announce the details of the government's plan until Wednesday, French officials acknowledged Monday that a new tax would be necessary to save the system from total collapse.

Mr. Juppé said his goal was to reduce the expected 1996 deficit of 60 billion francs by half and to eliminate the 1997 deficit completely.

According to some reports, the government was planning an increase of about 1 percent in a special tax created in 1990 specifically to reduce the social-security deficit. The tax, known as the generalized social contribution, or CSG, was raised from 1.1 percent to 2.4 percent in 1993. It currently brings about 95 billion francs annually into government coffers.

"People have had enough," said Gerard Langier, a spokesman for the Confédération Générale du Travail labor union. "They'll see their purchasing power undermined even further," by a new rise in taxes. (AP, AFP)

France Sets Pechiney Sale

PARIS — The French government will start offering shares in Pechiney SA on Tuesday through a preplacement operation, which allows individuals to make revocable applications for shares, the Finance Ministry said Monday.

The sale of 56 percent of the aluminum company is expected to raise between 5 billion and 6 billion francs (\$1.02 billion to \$1.22 billion), a government spokesman said. About 36 million shares of Pechiney will be sold to the public, to institutions in France and in the United States and to current and former employees of Pechiney.

About 21 million shares will be sold by the state, and the other 15 million will be sold by the company, bringing it an increase in capital of

about 3.5 billion to 4 billion francs.

The government, which currently holds about 28 million shares of the company, will give the state-owned electric utility Electricité de France about 4 million shares, or a 5 percent stake in the company. An additional 3 million shares will be held by the state to be handed out later.

Institutional investors will be expected to pay a price of 187 to 215 francs a share in the privatization, the Finance Ministry said.

The public offering could be increased by 13 percent by taking shares back from the institutional offering, and banks handling the institutional offering could acquire as much as a further 12 percent of the institutional offering, the ministry said. (AFP, Bloomberg)

New Sega Firm Will Develop Multiplayer Games

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Sega Enterprises Ltd., one of the world's two leading video-game makers, said Monday it would create a software company to develop multiplayer games for personal computers and Sega video-game machines.

The new computer games would be accessible over the Internet and could be joined simultaneously by players at sites across the United States or, in some cases, around the world.

The video-game industry has been dominated by Sega and Nintendo Co. since the two Japanese companies forced aside Atari Corp. in the mid-

1980s by producing more appealing games.

Sega's chairman, Isao Okawa, said he wanted to locate the new company — to be called Sega Soft — in California to take advantage of what he perceived as America's entrepreneurial business climate.

Sega is allying itself with Accel Partners, a venture capital firm in San Francisco, to tap into Silicon Valley's ability to create companies that take advantage of new markets more quickly than their larger competitors.

Sega Soft, which will be independent from Sega and will have outside investors when it begins operations in December with a staff of 250, is planning to develop a class of games that

would permit people to compete interactively on their computer or game-machine screens.

It will be run by Nobuo Mii, a former International Business Machines Corp. executive who left IBM three months ago to join Accel Partners. Mr. Mii is credited with leading the development of IBM's notebook computer business.

Thinking Ahead / Commentary

America's Hidden Economic Miracle

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — America's comeback as No. 1 in the world economy is increasingly obvious. Numerous surveys put the United States ahead of Japan and Germany as the world's most competitive nation.

But most Americans are unaware of just how big a lead they are opening up over their Asian and European rivals in the race to compete in the global economy of the 21st century.

Many of the areas where the United States has the edge, especially information and communications technology, are difficult if not impossible to assess by traditional economic measures. The new American industrial revolution of the past ten years has taken place at least partly in the dark.

At a conference organized by the National Policy Forum in Washington last month, Thomas H. Lipscomb, chief executive officer of Infosafe Systems Inc., said that while Washington officials still seemed to think an information- and knowledge-based economy lay somewhere ahead, "we are already up to our necks in it."

There are plenty of clues as to what is happening. Already, Mr. Lipscomb said, more than 50 percent of American workers are officially classified as "knowledge" workers.

Information flows and the products needed to carry them have become the largest single sources of U.S. foreign

currency income, and 85 percent of the digital information in international trade originates in the United States.

America's technological lead is giving it a competitive advantage on a broad front. Software has begun to replace machines and robots as the dominant element in manufacturing, writes François Sicart, chairman of Tocqueville Asset Management, in a recent newsletter.

As a result, he says, "leadership in the

Official figures understate the huge productivity gains in the U.S. service sector.

development and use of computers, software and communications technology is helping the United States to leapfrog its competition and seize back the global lead in manufacturing."

But the government agencies that measure the economy's performance are still gathering and publishing statistics developed to measure the output, productivity and trade of a 19th century economy.

The United States has progressed further than any of its rivals towards a modern service-based economy. But official figures do not reflect the huge increases in productivity that have been achieved in service sectors such as banking, retailing and telecommunications.

Software exports are vastly underestimated. A program, for instance, that sells for \$300 may show up in the trade statis-

tics as only a \$5 or \$10 export, because only the values of the instruction manual and the blank diskette are recorded.

More accurate economic analysis alone might entirely eliminate the U.S. trade deficit, Mr. Sicart says.

The consequences of this veiled American economic miracle are far-reaching. Mr. Sicart believes there should be a dramatic reappraisal of U.S. economic performance, "and with it a no less dramatic re-evaluation of the U.S. dollar."

For the high-technology executives at the Washington conference, the question is how to keep America No. 1 as the center of economic gravity shifts to Asia. While today 46 percent of the world's electronic goods are consumed in the United States, in 50 years that figure may only be 5 percent. Dominance of the American market will not be nearly enough.

That means, says Robert C. DeHaven, chairman of the American Electronics Association, that U.S. companies must forge partnerships around the world, even with companies that are now competitors.

The U.S. government must push ahead with negotiating free-trade arrangements that include key elements for business such as standards, rules of origin and the protection of intellectual property.

What is required more broadly is an understanding that wealth in the 21st century will not be created in the same way as it was in the 19th and 20th centuries. Information and intelligence will be the raw materials of future progress, just as iron ore and coal were in the original industrial revolution.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	1	U.S.	FF	DM	Yen	Swiss	Other	Nov. 13	
Amsterdam	1.5675	2.074	1.1119	0.256	0.9927	—	5.48	1.390	1.755
Berlin	1.5675	2.074	1.1119	0.256	0.9927	—	5.48	1.390	1.755
Frankfurt	1.5675	2.074	1.1119	0.256	0.9927	—	5.48	1.390	1.755
London (a)	1.5675	2.074	1.1119	0.256	0.9927	—	5.48	1.390	1.755
Madrid	1.5675	2.074	1.1119	0.256	0.9927	—	5.48	1.390	1.755
Milan	1.5675	2.074	1.1119	0.256	0.9927	—	5.48	1.390	1.755
New York (b)	1.5675	2.074	1.1119	0.256	0.9927	—	5.48	1.390	1.755
Paris	1.5675	2.074	1.1119	0.256	0.9927	—	5.48	1.390	1.755
Tokyo	1.5675	2.074	1.1119	0.256	0.9927	—	5.48	1.390	1.755
Zurich	1.5675	2.074	1.1119	0.256	0.9927	—	5.48	1.390	1.755
1 ECU	1.5675	2.074	1.1119	0.256	0.9927	—	5.48	1.390	1.755
1 SDR	1.5675	2.074	1.1119	0.256	0.9927	—	5.48	1.390	1.755
Currencies in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris and Zurich, figures in other cities.									
Targets rates of 7 p.m. To buy one pound: b. To buy one dollar: Units of 100 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.									
Eurocurrency Deposits									
	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss	French	Yen	ECU	Nov. 13		
1 month	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	2 - 2 1/4	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2			
3 months	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	2 - 2 1/4	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2			
6 months	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	2 - 2 1/4	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2			
1 year	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	2 - 2 1/4	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2			
Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank. Rates applicable to Eurocurrency deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).									
Key Money Rates									
	United States	Other	Britain	France	Germany	Japan	Nov. 13		
Discount rate	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2			
Prime rate	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2			
3-month CDs	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2			
6-month CDs	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2			
9-month CDs	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2			
1-year CDs	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2			
1-year Treasury bill	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2			
2-year Treasury note	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2			
5-year Treasury note	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2			
10-year Treasury note	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2			
30-year Treasury bond	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2			
North Atlantic 30-day Treasury bill	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2			
Japan									
Discount rate	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50			
Call money	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50			
1-month interbank	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50			
3-month interbank	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50			
6-month interbank	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50			
10-year Government bond	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97			
Germany									
Discount rate	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50			
Call money	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00			
1-month interbank	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00			
3-month interbank	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00			
6-month interbank	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00			
10-year Bond	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24			
France									
Discount rate	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50			
Call money	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00			
1-month interbank	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00			
3-month interbank	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00			
6-month interbank	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00			
10-year Bond	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24			
Japan									
Discount rate	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50			
Call money	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00			
1-month interbank	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00			
3-month interbank	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00			
6-month interbank	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00			
10-year Bond	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24			

WHEN GREAT MINDS THINK ALIKE.

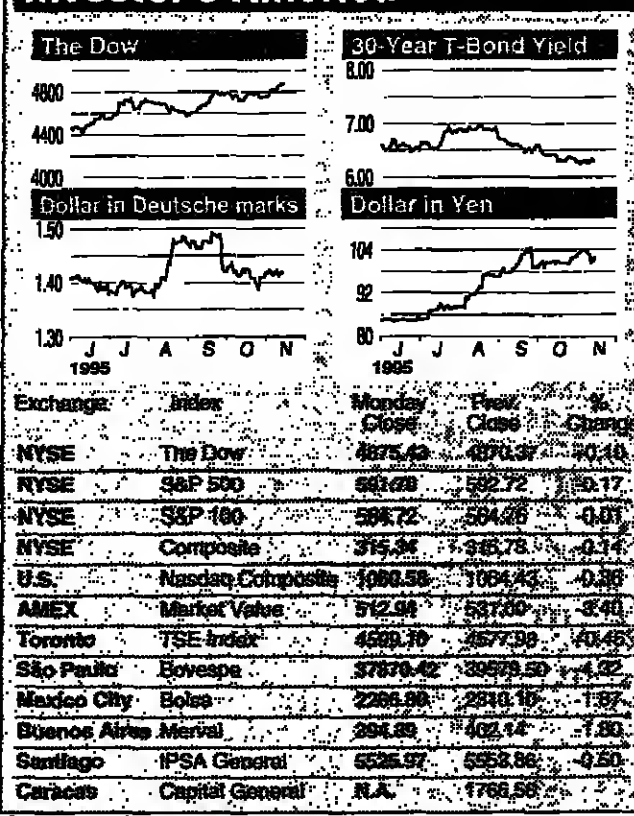
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THE AMERICAS

Investor's America



Very briefly:

- Berkshire Hathaway** Inc.'s third-quarter profit rose 17 percent, to \$129.3 million, as gains at insurance operations were partly offset by lower results at its shoe and encyclopedia units.
- IMC Global Inc.** will buy **Vigoro Corp.** for \$1.18 billion in stock in a bid to become more competitive internationally.
- General Electric Capital Corp.**, a unit of **General Electric Co.**, agreed to buy **Union Fidelity Life Insurance Co.**, a unit of **Aon Corp.**, for about \$400 million.
- Apple Computer Inc.** exercised a warrant to buy 2 million shares, or a 5.1 percent stake, in **America Online Inc.** for a small fraction of its \$161.5 million market value.
- Bloomberg Reuters*

Weekend Box Office

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — "Ace Ventura When Nature Calls" dominated the U.S. box office over the weekend, with a gross of \$40.3 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday's ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

1. Ace Ventura When Nature Calls	(Warner Bros.)	\$40.3 million
2. Get Shorty	(United Artists)	\$6 million
3. Copycat	(Warner Bros.)	\$4.8 million
4. Powder	(Hollywood Pictures)	\$4.4 million
5. Home for the Holidays	(Paramount)	\$3.4 million
6. Now and Then	(New Line Cinema)	\$3 million
7. Seven	(New Line Cinema)	\$2.7 million
8. Fair Game	(Warner Bros.)	\$2.6 million
9. Vampire in Brooklyn	(Paramount)	\$2.3 million
10. Gold Diggers: The Secret of Bear Mountain	(Universal)	\$1.6 million

IBM Sees a Network-Based Future

By Mitchell Martin
International Herald Tribune

LAS VEGAS — Louis V. Gerstner Jr., the chairman of International Business Machines Corp., on Monday joined the camp of computer industry executives predicting the eclipse of personal computers by easy-to-use network-based systems, along the lines of pay television.

Presenting the opening address to the annual Comdex computer trade show, Mr. Gerstner described a "network-centric" world in which users would tap into information kept on central servers and delivered to their homes and offices by such means as telephone and cable television lines. Many consumers would abandon personal computers for devices that are designed to tap into networks, although others would continue to do their own programming and processing.

With improving communications, Mr. Gerstner said, "Why not migrate a lot of the function that currently resides inside the PC to the network?" This would include the actual programs people use, their stored data and some of the processing now done by chips in computers.

"Frankly, I think few end users — particularly consumers — care where the processing storage, data movement and all that stuff takes place," Mr. Gerstner said. As long as the information is compelling and easy to use, he said, consumers would opt for the least expensive method of computing.

Mr. Gersmeyer's view is similar to the ideas presented in September by Lawrence Ellison, the chairman of Oracle Corp., the second-largest maker of computer programs. It has been partly rebutted by Bill Gates, chairman of the largest software company, Microsoft Corp. If network-based computing does become the standard, it would eat into the dominance of

Dollar Rises o

Microsoft in the areas of operating systems and applications programs

Mr. Gerstner said people would be able to buy programs and upgrades directly from the networks, rather than from software companies, and compatibility with their hardware would be assured. He said consumers would be able to give up buying "a whole shelf full of applications, swapping dozens of diskettes in and out and repeating this delightful task each time that version 2.5 dot dot 4.3 comes out."

Oracle, which specializes in database programs that would be useful in setting up computer networks, has predicted that most people would gain access to information with "video appliances" costing about \$5500. Mr. Gates, by contrast, has said he thinks most people will want to control their own programming and will continue to buy software for use on full-fledged personal computers, although he also has said he thinks improved communications would lead to interactive network-based systems.

In what could be seen as a swipe at Microsoft, Mr. Gerstner said, "We at IBM know all too well that those who dominate one phase of computing are not necessarily the ones to lead the way in the next phase."

"In fact, if you think about it, they are the least likely to accelerate the transition. It is in their best interests to maintain the status quo for as long as possible."

"We certainly tried to do that in the mainframe era, and as we found out, when the industry moves to the next phase, the current leader doesn't always have the right skills to lead in the next one."

Mr. Gerstner said network-based computing would require abilities such as network and system management, transaction processing, massive databases and systems integration, areas in which IBM traditionally has been strong.

IBM has been focusing on networks in

recent months. Its \$3.3 billion takeover of Lotus Development Corp., which was launched in June, was seen as a key element in this area. IBM said it was primarily interested in Lotus's Notes program, which allows communications across networks. This means, for example, that workers in different countries could work on the same documents.

The Lotus purchase was part of a struggle between IBM and Microsoft. Microsoft had developed the original operating system for IBM's personal computers, known as DOS, which stands for disk operating system.

The companies were jointly working on its successor, called OS/2, but Microsoft broke away in 1990 to develop its Windows operating system, which has become the industry standard.

IBM has continued to develop OS/2, which has a devoted but narrow following and is considered by some people to be technologically superior to Windows, although its attempts have been half-hearted in recent months. When it bought Lotus, Mr. Gersmer said IBM's interest had "nothing to do" with OS/2, even though Lotus is the only major company that writes the industry standard.

As many as 225,000 people are expected to attend the Comdex show this year, including about 35,000 from outside the United States, the Las Vegas Review-Journal reported.

This is the first year that the show has been owned by Softbank Corp., the Japanese company that bought the Comdex business from Interface Group for \$862 million in April.

Softbank last week bought Ziff-Davis Publishing Co., which has a stable of computer magazines and provides electronic information via on-line services and the Internet.

Dollar Rises on Debt-Payment Moves

NEW YORK — The dollar rose Monday after news that the U.S. Treasury would sell short-term paper to fund debt payments due Wednesday, dealers and analysts said.

The government said it would also borrow from retirement trust funds of government employees.

The dollar closed at 1.4180 Deutsche marks, up from 1.4175 DM Friday, and at 101.90 yen, up from 100.90 yen.

The Treasury announcement helped the dollar erase losses made after President

But MMS International said uncertainty about the budget process persisted, although fears of a default Wednesday

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

had receded rapidly in the wake of the Treasury announcement.

David Munro, an analyst at High Frequency Economics, said foreign-exchange markets would continue to be highly sensitive to developments in the budget dis-

pute, but he added that the possibility of a default was now "very minimal."

Against other currencies, the dollar closed at 1.1423 Swiss francs, up from 1.1396, and at 4.8890 French francs, up from 4.8835. The pound fell to \$1.5530 from \$1.5660.

Dealers said uncertainty about the budget and debt ceiling overshadowed meetings this week of the Federal Open Market Committee and the Bundesbank central council. The Fed's policy-making committee is not expected to change interest rates amid the budget turmoil.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

[illegible]

EUROPE

Saab Auto Posts 3d-Quarter Loss On Strong Krona

STOCKHOLM — Saab Automobile AB, stung by the effects of a stronger krona and increased competition in the luxury-car market, said Monday it had a pretax loss of 144 million kronor for the third quarter.

As the carmaker reported a loss of 322 million kronor (\$48.4 million) for the quarter, executives said they could not say whether it would return to profit in the fourth period.

Saab Auto, owned equally by Investor AB, a Swedish holding company, and General Motors Corp., posted a pretax profit of 144 million kronor for the third

quarter of 1994 and a profit of 84 million kronor for the second quarter of 1995.

Third-quarter revenue fell 8.8 percent, to 3.93 billion kronor from 4.31 billion.

The company said car sales rose 16 percent in the quarter, to 76,500 units. Europe was the strongest market, followed by North America.

"Compared with last year, we have been negatively affected by the krona's strengthening against currencies in our main export markets," said Saab's chief executive, Keith Butler-Wheelhouse.

"On top of that, we have also been faced with increased competition, which has led to adjustment of prices and higher marketing costs," he said.

Strong Demand And Higher Prices Buoy British Steel

LONDON — British Steel PLC said Monday its first-half pretax profit more than tripled to a record £550 million (\$858 million) as both demand and prices for steel rose.

Britain's largest steelmaker said it benefited from surges in economic growth in the United States and Europe in the six months ended Sept. 30, although it warned that steel demand would be "less strong" in the second half.

The company said it would pay an interim dividend of 3 pence a share, compared with 2 pence last year. The payout, like the profit figure, was at the high end of estimates.

Analysts had forecast pretax profit of £450 million to £550 million, compared with £159 million a year earlier.

Concern over steel prices has cut the value of British Steel shares by 16 percent since they hit a record high of 188.5 pence on Sept. 18. The shares closed at 159 Monday, up 2.5.

British Steel said demand was weakening in the current quarter because of oversupply and that steel demand in the second was expected to be "less strong than in the first half."

Although the fourth quarter is traditionally strong for Saab Auto, and the company expects fourth-quarter performance to be "considerably better" than in the third, a spokesman said Saab Auto was unsure it would be able to return to profit.

"Right now we don't know where the dollar is going, and can't comment on whether we will show a profit in the fourth quarter or full year," a spokesman, Olle Axelsson, said.

The krona has soared 12 percent against the dollar in 1995. The strong krona makes Swedish goods more expensive in foreign markets and decreases the value of profits made abroad when translated back into kronor.

The earnings figures mean the company will have to "invest heavily to raise volumes in the long-term," Mr. Axelsson said.

In the first nine months of 1995, Saab Auto had a pretax loss of 127 million kronor, compared with a profit of 284 million kronor, while sales rose 14 percent, to 14,922 billion kronor.

Operating profit fell to 313 million kronor from 704 million kronor, bringing the company's operating margin down to 2.1 percent from 5.4 percent.

The Saab 900 series accounted for 64 percent of third-quarter sales, or some 49,100 units. About 27,500 Saab 900s were sold.

New Consortium Courts Belgacom

SINGAPORE — Singapore Telecommunications Ltd. said Monday that it and Tele Danmark AS had joined Ameritech Corp. of the United States to bid for 49 percent of Belgacom SA, the state-owned Belgian telephone monopoly.

In two other developments Monday, the German government said it was considering issuing a license for a fourth mobile telephone network, and Fininvest SpA of Italy said it was in talks with British Telecom PLC and Cable & Wireless PLC about putting together Italy's third cellular phone company.

The new joint bid for the Belgian company by three telecommunications companies comes a month after British Telecommunications PLC and Bell Atlantic Corp. withdrew their bid for a 25 percent stake on the ground that it did not provide an adequate return on investment.

They had sought more control over Belgacom's business services operation to tie it in with Concert, the global business telecommunications joint venture between British Telecommunications and MCI Corp.

That left only Ameritech and a second group contending for a 25 percent stake. The other group comprises PTT Nederland NV and Swiss Telecom.

Singapore Telecom's interest in bidding for European telecommunications licenses is increasing. Last month, the company announced that it was bidding for the 30 percent of Telecom Ireland that had been

put up for sale by the Irish government. British Telecommunications is also understood to be bidding for that stake. Michael Hephner, group managing director for BT, declined to comment.

Singapore Telecom also owns stakes in two British cable TV companies, Yorkshire Cable PLC and Cambridge Cable PLC. In July, the Belgian government said Ameritech's initial bid would be rejected unless it was raised.

Mr. Hephner said British Telecommunications would not change its mind unless the Belgian government improved its commercial terms.

"If they ever came back and made a very much more attractive offer to us, then presumably anything is possible, but there are no discussions going on," said Mr. Hephner. "We have walked away, and that's that."

The Belgian government aims to sell as much as 49 percent of Belgacom, which was valued at \$5.6 billion by the government last year.

Belgium is hoping to find a strong ally for the telephone monopoly by the end of the year, with an eye to the 1998 deadline for allowing competition in the European telecommunications market.

Regarding the possible launch of a fourth mobile telephone network in Germany, a spokesman for the Post Ministry said that there were "considerations" at the moment, but there has been no decision yet.

The weekly magazine Focus reported in its latest edition that the government

planned to issue a new license, probably in 1997. There are currently three mobile phone operators in Germany.

It was still unclear whether only one or more new licenses would be awarded.

The government is aiming to call for bids on a new license early in 1996 to award the license early in 1997, sources said. This would mean that any new operator would probably not be fully operational throughout Germany until the end of the decade.

Industry sources said the government had come under pressure from RWE AG and VIAG AG to issue at least one new license.

As for the Fininvest talks with British Telecom and Cable & Wireless, Fininvest President Fedele Confalonieri confirmed that his company had recently held separate talks with both companies.

The Italian government will auction off a license for a cellular network to compete with Telecom Italia Mobile SpA and Olivetti SpA's Omnitel next year.

"If there is a possibility to operate Italy's third cellular phone network, of course we are interested," said Mr. Confalonieri.

Fininvest would bid for the license in conjunction with either Cable & Wireless or British Telecom and other partners, financial advisers said.

Fininvest plans to sell about 40 percent of its stake in Mediast SpA, a television company, by June 1996. The offering is expected to raise as much as \$2 billion.

Euro Disney Due to Post Full-Year Profit

PARIS — Euro Disney SCA is expected to announce the first profitable year in its three-year history, analysts said Monday.

Analysts said the theme-park operator would report net profit Wednesday of 20 million to 150 million francs (\$4.1 million to \$30.8 million) for the year ended Sept. 30.

In three years of operation, Euro Disney, operator of Disneyland Paris, has piled up losses of 7.33 billion francs, including a

loss of 1.8 billion francs in its previous financial year.

The 1995 result will reflect a financial restructuring that includes a moratorium until 1996 on interest payments on 15.1 billion francs of debt, reduced leasing charges and reduced royalty payments to Walt Disney Co., Euro Disney's parent company.

Although the reduction in interest payments and royalties is the main reason for profit this year, the company is expected to

post "a greatly diminished loss from operations," an improved theme-park attendance, said David Klein, an analyst with Natwest Securities in Paris.

He estimates about 9.5 million visitors went to Disneyland Paris in 1994-95, up from 8.3 million in the previous year, and predicts 10.6 million visitors next year.

Analysts said the gain was held down by a drop in Paris tourism and France's poor economic outlook.

Canal Plus Puts Carolco Stake at 'Zero'

PARIS — France's Studio Canal Plus, which has a minority stake in Hollywood's Carolco Pictures Inc., said Monday it would neither gain nor lose from Carolco's planned sale of the bulk of its assets to Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. in a bankruptcy sale.

"Our stake in Carolco is worth zero," said Ibrahim Chouia, financial and admin-

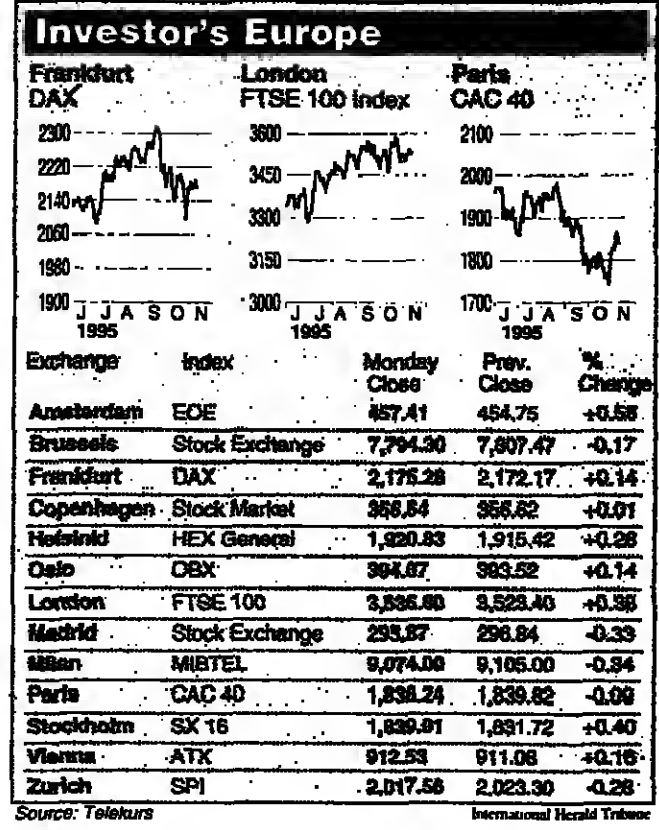
istrative director of Studio Canal Plus, "and will continue to be worth zero."

Carolco Pictures Inc., the maker of Arnold Schwarzenegger's "Terminator 2" and other blockbuster films, said Friday it had agreed to sell the assets to Twentieth Century-Fox, the motion-picture unit of News Corp., for about \$50 million as part of a bankruptcy court filing.

Studio Canal Plus, a subsidiary of Eu-

rope's largest pay-television company, Canal Plus, holds a 17 percent stake in Carolco, which has produced Hollywood hits such as "Basic Instinct," "Total Recall" and "Coffy."

But Carolco's failure to control costs compelled Studio Canal Plus to make a provision of 120 million francs (\$24 million) last year to cover losses incurred from its stake in Carolco.



Very briefly:

- Sparkassen Bicken AS and GiroBank AS, which are planning to merge, reported nine-month pretax profits of 786 million kroner (\$143 million) and 524 million Danish kroner, respectively. GiroBank posted a loss of 717 million kroner a year ago; comparable figures for Sparkassen were not available.
- Telefonica de España SA's nine-month net profit rose 16 percent from a year earlier, to 100.39 billion pesetas (\$824 million), as sales rose 15 percent, to 1.30 trillion pesetas.
- Argentinian Corp. Bancaria de España is bidding 3,300 pesetas a share for the 31 percent of Banco Exterior de España SA that it does not already own.
- Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA has reduced the amount it plans to raise in a rights offering early next year by 7 percent, to a maximum of 959 billion lire (\$602 million).
- Schering AG's nine-month net profit fell 18 percent, to 172 million Deutsche marks (\$122 million), partly because its X-ray drug had to be withdrawn from the market. The company also said it would not pay a bonus dividend for 1995.
- Adidas AG priced its initial public offering of 27.3 million shares at 68 DM a share to try to raise 1.86 billion DM.
- Kvaerner A/S, Europe's largest shipbuilder, said pretax profit rose to 1.93 billion Norwegian kroner (\$309 million) in the first nine months of the year from 1.17 billion kroner a year earlier as a one-time gain from the sale of its gas-shipping unit offset weak results from engineering and paper-making machines.
- General Cable PLC posted a pretax loss of £15 million (\$24 million) for the first nine months, reversing a loss of £12.9 million a year earlier, as costs for replacing equipment and continued building of the cable network outweighed a 64 percent increase in sales, to £22.4 million.
- British Airways PLC's pretax profit rose 11 percent in the first half from a year earlier, to £294 million, helped by an increase in passenger traffic and strong retail sales.

AMEX

Monday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 500 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street. The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Change
IBM	1,234,567	125.45	124.32	124.87	+0.55
Microsoft	987,654	56.78	55.65	56.12	+0.47
Apple	876,543	45.67	44.54	45.01	+0.47
Oracle	765,432	34.56	33.43	33.89	+0.46
Amazon	654,321	23.45	22.32	22.78	+0.46
Google	543,210	12.34	11.21	11.67	+0.46
Yahoo	432,109	11.23	10.10	10.56	+0.46
Alibaba	321,098	10.12	9.00	9.46	+0.46
Facebook	210,987	9.01	8.00	8.47	+0.47
Twitter	109,876	8.90	7.89	8.35	+0.46
LinkedIn	98,765	7.89	6.88	7.35	+0.47
Slack	87,654	6.78	5.77	6.24	+0.47
Dropbox	76,543	5.67	4.66	5.13	+0.47
Zoom	65,432	4.56	3.55	4.02	+0.47
Zoom	54,321	3.45	2.44	2.91	+0.47
Zoom	43,210	2.34	1.33	1.79	+0.46
Zoom	32,109	1.23	0.22	0.69	+0.47
Zoom	21,098	0.12	-0.09	0.03	+0.46
Zoom	10,987	-0.01	-0.10	-0.01	+0.46
Zoom	9,876	-0.10	-0.19	-0.09	+0.46
Zoom	8,765	-0.19	-0.28	-0.18	+0.46
Zoom	7,654	-0.28	-0.37	-0.27	+0.46
Zoom	6,543	-0.37	-0.46	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	5,432	-0.46	-0.55	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	4,321	-0.55	-0.64	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	3,210	-0.64	-0.73	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	2,109	-0.73	-0.82	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	1,098	-0.82	-0.91	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	987	-0.91	-1.00	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	876	-1.00	-1.09	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	765	-1.09	-1.18	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	654	-1.18	-1.27	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	543	-1.27	-1.36	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	432	-1.36	-1.45	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	321	-1.45	-1.54	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	210	-1.54	-1.63	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	109	-1.63	-1.72	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	98	-1.72	-1.81	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	87	-1.81	-1.90	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	76	-1.90	-1.99	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	65	-1.99	-2.08	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	54	-2.08	-2.17	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	43	-2.17	-2.26	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	32	-2.26	-2.35	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	21	-2.35	-2.44	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	10	-2.44	-2.53	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	9	-2.53	-2.62	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	8	-2.62	-2.71	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	7	-2.71	-2.80	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	6	-2.80	-2.89	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	5	-2.89	-2.98	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	4	-2.98	-3.07	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	3	-3.07	-3.16	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	2	-3.16	-3.25	-0.36	+0.46
Zoom	1	-3.25	-3.34	-0.36	+0.46

U.S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Index	High	Low	Close	Change
Dow Jones	5854.12	5841.23	5854.12	+12.89
S&P 500	1023.45	1021.34	1023.45	+2.11
Nasdaq	2145.67	2143.56	2145.67	+2.11
AMEX	1234.56	1232.45	1234.56	+2.11
Most Active NYSE				
IBM	125.45	124.32	124.87	+0.55
Microsoft	56.78	55.65	56.12	+0.47
Apple	45.67	44.54	45.01	+0.47
Oracle	34.56	33.43	33.89	+0.46
Amazon	23.45	22.32	22.78	+0.46
Standard & Poor's				
IBM	125.45	124.32	124.87	+0.55
Microsoft	56.78	55.65	56.12	+0.47
Apple	45.67	44.54	45.01	+0.47
Oracle	34.56	33.43	33.89	+0.46
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Apple	45.67	44.54	45.01	+0.47
Oracle	34.56	33.43	33.89	+0.46
Amazon	23.45	22.32	22.78	+0.46
Trading Activity				
Dow Jones	5854.12	5841.23	5854.12	+12.89
S&P 500	1023.45	1021.34	1023.45	+2.11
Nasdaq	2145.67	2143.56	2145.67	+2.11
AMEX	1234.56	1232.45	1234.56	+2.11
Dividends				
Adams Express	1.28	11-20	12-15	12-15
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Adams Express	1.28	11-20	12-15	12-15
Adams Express	1.28	11-20	12	

Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere
The Associated Press.

1. The first part of the document is a header section containing the following information:

- Page No. 1
- Date: 10/10/2019
- Page 1 of 1

2. The second part of the document is a table with the following columns:

Sl. No.	Name of the Candidate	Grade	Score
1	ABHIRAM K	10	100
2	ABHIRAM K	10	100
3	ABHIRAM K	10	100
4	ABHIRAM K	10	100
5	ABHIRAM K	10	100
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Continued on Page 26

PT Telkom cut the size of its overseas stock sale, leaving the domestic portion unchanged. The company originally intended to sell 70 million ADRs, priced at \$19.50 to \$24.50 apiece.

A dealer with a foreign brokerage concern said the government's decision to cut Telkom's international sale meant it would be "hard to call this a successful IPO" but added, "At least at this price, the share price will move up."

Hainan Airlines Shareholders Clear Purchase of Stake by Soros Fund

American Aviation is a fund
partly controlled by Mr. Soros
and is owned by Phoenix In-

The purchase was approved at a meeting of shareholders in the provincial capital of Hainan

Hainan Airlines operates

KFC's Closing In India Makes Investors Wary

India opened its long-protected economy four years ago, encouraging investment in infrastructure and technology as well as dismantling barriers that had prevented access to its market of 900 million people.

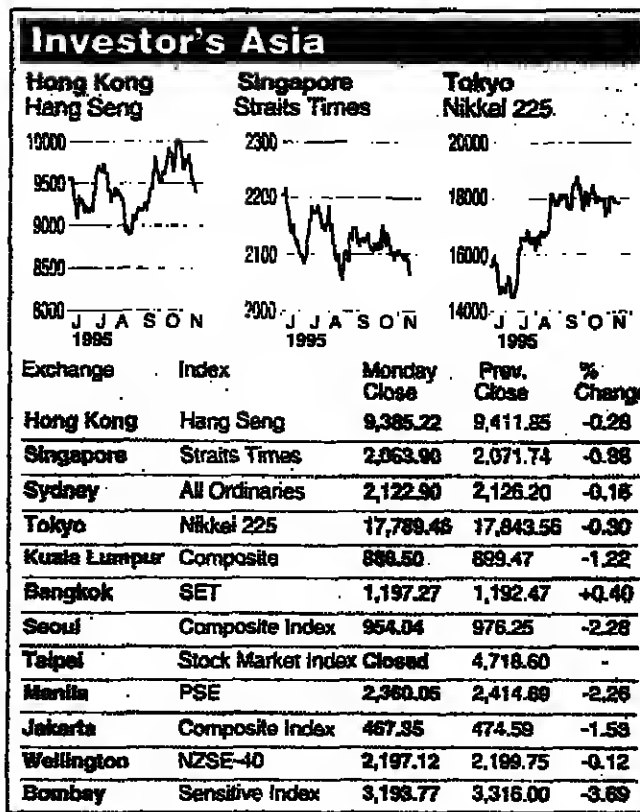
U.S. Warns China on Trade Bars

foreign businesses by imposing tariffs and withholding information including the texts of laws that regulate foreign businesses in China.

developing nation and should not have to meet the same standards as other WTO members, saying Beijing could not "pick and

hillion, Beijing's actions encouraged calls for "isolationism and protectionism" in the United States and could make it po-

States and could make it politically difficult for President Bill Clinton to oppose retaliatory measures.



- Daimler-Benz Aerospace AG signed an agreement with SUN PU Technology Co. of China to establish a joint venture to manufacture solar heating systems.

- **Daimler-Benz Aerospace AG** signed an agreement with **SUN PU Technology Co.** of China to establish a joint venture to manufacture solar heating systems.
 - **Padaeng Industry Public Co.**, the biggest mining company in Thailand, will acquire 20 percent of the Australian zinc and lead producer **Western Metals Ltd.** in a transaction valued at 50 million baht (\$20 million).
 - **Fidelity Investments Japan Ltd.** secured an investment trust license from the Finance Ministry, enabling the company to offer investment advisory and investment trust business in Japan.
 - **OshKosh B'Gosh Inc.** opened two stores in Delhi and said planned 40 more across India next year.
 - **Mitsui & Co.** pulled out of a plan to build Vietnam's first natural gas processing plant, and its former partner, **British Gas PLC**, is reassessing its role in the project, the companies said.
 - **Computer Associates International Inc.** of the United States signed a global development and marketing agreement with **Mosaix Technologies Ltd.**, an Australian software company.
 - **Eicher Motors Ltd.** and **Volkswagen AG** will form a joint venture to manufacture passenger cars in India, the Press Trust of India reported.
 - **Volkswagen's** Audi division paid 52 million Deutsche marks (\$37 million) for 10 percent of a joint venture in China with **Fir**, Automobile Works.
 - **CSR Ltd.**'s first-half pretax profit fell to 364.3 million Australian dollars (\$269 million) from 406.4 million dollars, hurt by slump in the building industry and weather-related delays in sugar processing. Sales edged up to 3.14 billion dollars from 3.11 billion dollars.
- AP, AFP, AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder

Labor Action Looms at CRA

At the center of the dispute are 75 striking employees of the Weipa bauxite operation in North Queensland owned by a CRA subsidiary, Comalco Ltd., who say the company pays colleagues with individual contracts as much as 20,000 Australian dollars (\$14,750) a year, more than the union's \$9,300. The miners want

NASDAQ

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EGYPTIAN BANKING & CAPITAL MARKETS

BANKS OFFER FIRST-PLACE POTENTIAL

"Sophisticated financial institutions" make Egypt one of the top candidates for leader in the region.

The liberalization of the Egyptian economy is opening up new opportunities and challenges for Egypt's banking sector. Change began with the liberalization of trade and banking and is now gathering steam as government companies are privatized and opportunities for direct foreign investment open. In addition, progress in the Middle East peace process has opened prospects for regional development and is offering Egypt a chance to compete for the role of a regional financial center. Some observers are confident that the regional role is already within Egypt's grasp.

"Cairo has all the elements, including substantial savings, free movement of capital, a well-organized stock market and increasingly sophisticated financial institutions," says one financial analyst, "and if we don't become the financial leader, there is something very wrong with us."

Angus Blair, head of research for the Middle East and Mediterranean markets of Barings Securities, believes Cairo will face competition from Beirut and Dubai for the role and estimates that another two years are needed before one of them emerges as a leader.

The macro and the micro views

Before that time, there are other issues on the table, in particular what role the banks should be playing in the development of Egypt's economy. "Looking at Egypt from a macro-economic standpoint," says Ahmad el Bardai, CIBank regional head for North Africa, "what has happened is a miracle. Now we have to look at the micro level and see how fast the government can succeed in attracting new investment and creating jobs for the half-million job seekers coming into the market each year."

Says Adel el Labban, general manager of Commercial International Bank (CIB): "Banking is one of the sectors that has performed relatively well on a sustained basis since the 1970s. There has been growth in the number of banks and in the size of the consolidated balance sheet, and this is a critical ingredient for any broad-based economic growth."

The liberalization of the economy has brought pressures as well as opportunities for the banks. Interest rates, fees and commissions have been deregulated since the early 1990s, increasing competition and squeezing margins. The deregulation of import procedures in areas such as cash collateral and licenses has also added to the competitive pressure. "Banks are looking carefully at their deposits and lending and are looking for new products," notes Mr. el Labban.

The change can be seen at Egypt's largest bank, the government-owned National Bank of Egypt (NBE).

"In the past, 85 percent of our profit came from interest,"

says NBE Chairman Mahmoud Abdul Aziz. "Now it is only 65 percent, but our profits are up by 50 percent, so the off-balance sheet activity is clearly more profitable."

Three priorities

Mr. el Labban sets three clear priorities for the banking sector. First, he believes, Egypt needs a smaller number of larger banks to cope with the tougher new environment. In this opinion he is not alone. "Some banks have the structural, technological and managerial ability to face the market, but Egypt is overbanked," says one observer. "Of all our banks, maybe 15 will be capable of meeting the challenge."

Second, Mr. el Labban is also advocating the establishment of banks with a regional orientation to help ensure a more even development throughout the country. "Upper Egypt, Sinai and the Western Delta should be served by regional banks, not just by Cairo banks working through their branch networks," he insists.

Third, he wishes to see the government privatize its equity in Egypt's mixed private-public sector banks.

According to Mr. Abdul Aziz, NBE is already taking advantage of its position as "a 100 percent government bank that is 100 percent privately managed" to carve a major role in promoting the private sector. He strongly believes the banking sector should play a major role in privatization.

"We have to go deeper into the market and the privatization process and push the private sector to join," he says. "And my strategy is to help launch a new company every 10 days." The bank takes 10 percent to 20 percent equity, the private sector and co-investors 30 percent to 40 percent, and the balance goes to the stock exchange. "It is a model for accelerating the private-sector role in enhancing economic growth," says Mr. Abdul Aziz.

NBE has also taken an active role in the growth of the mutual funds by launching two of the seven funds now operating.

While applauding the new energy in the banking sector, some observers would like more attention paid to strengthening conventional banking activity, particularly in providing loans for private-sector projects. The private sector is expanding, but bank lending ratios remain a low 30 percent to 50 percent of assets. "Deposits in Egypt are very short-term, so it is hard to do long-term lending," says one banker.

If the banks can get the balance right between traditional activity and the tempting new prospects that privatization offers, they should be able to make a significant contribution to the development of Egypt's private sector.

Pamela Dougherty



Modern-day knights of the round table, with computers at their fingertips, pass their days in a flurry of activity at the Cairo Stock Exchange.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE BOUNCES BACK

The government is actively promoting this sector of the economy with an updated regulatory package.

Activity on the Egyptian stock exchange has risen steadily since August, and observers are saying that the Egyptian market is finally getting ready to play its proper role in the economy. "Cairo is very exciting," says Angus Blair, head of research for the Middle East and Mediterranean for Britain-based Barings Securities. "It is going to be a huge market again."

"Our market is still small compared with other emerging markets," says Mohamed Taymour, chairman of the Egyptian Financial Group. "But there have been big achievements, with overall turnover rising to 2.6 billion Egyptian pounds (\$726 million) — compared with just £E 597 million in 1992." Momentum was not sustained in the first months

of 1995, and the value of the market dropped by 17 percent.

"There was disappointment when 1994 was not like 1995," admits Mr. Taymour, "but despite the depression in prices, trading reached £E 2.8 billion by the end of October and should be up to £E 3.6 billion by the end of the year."

"After a rise of 145 percent in 1994, the 17 percent decline was a necessary corrective," Mr. Taymour says.

Private-sector confidence

A series of government measures is helping to give new life to the market. A new regulatory structure, replacing the separate management boards of the Cairo and Alexandria Stock Exchanges, could be in place by the end of 1995, and a

watchdog committee will be established to monitor the listing of securities, adherence to trading regulations and penalties for malpractice.

The government's announcement in August of new measures to improve the privatization process — including an end to the selling of shares outside the stock exchange, together with the obligatory full disclosure of company information before any flotation — has also boosted confidence. That the changes were made following consultations not just with market officials but also with fund managers, brokers and bankers adds to private-sector confidence.

Confidence is based on more than expectations of improvement. Egypt's three

income-oriented mutual funds reported good results up to mid-1995, with returns outperforming those of three-year bank deposits and treasury bills. In August, the National Bank of Egypt opened subscription for its second £E 200 million mutual fund, which will invest in Egyptian and foreign shares and government paper.

A second new fund, the Allied Investors Insurance (Alli) fund, closed oversubscribed on Aug. 17 and brought the total amount of capital in the country's funds to £E 900 million.

Foreign interest
For some observers, the growth of the funds has come too soon in the evolution of the market.

"The role of the market is to raise capital to finance growth, not to act as a mechanism for shifting ownership," says Adel el Labban, general manager of the Commercial International Bank. "The funds now have a very big percentage of the traded shares in the market, where a more healthy evolution would be to leave retail investment in the hands of the brokers, not concentrated in the funds," he adds.

Despite these misgivings in Egypt, expressions of confidence are being heard outside of the country. An October report by leading British brokerage firm James Capel said that the Egyptian market was undervalued and represented an excellent buying opportunity.

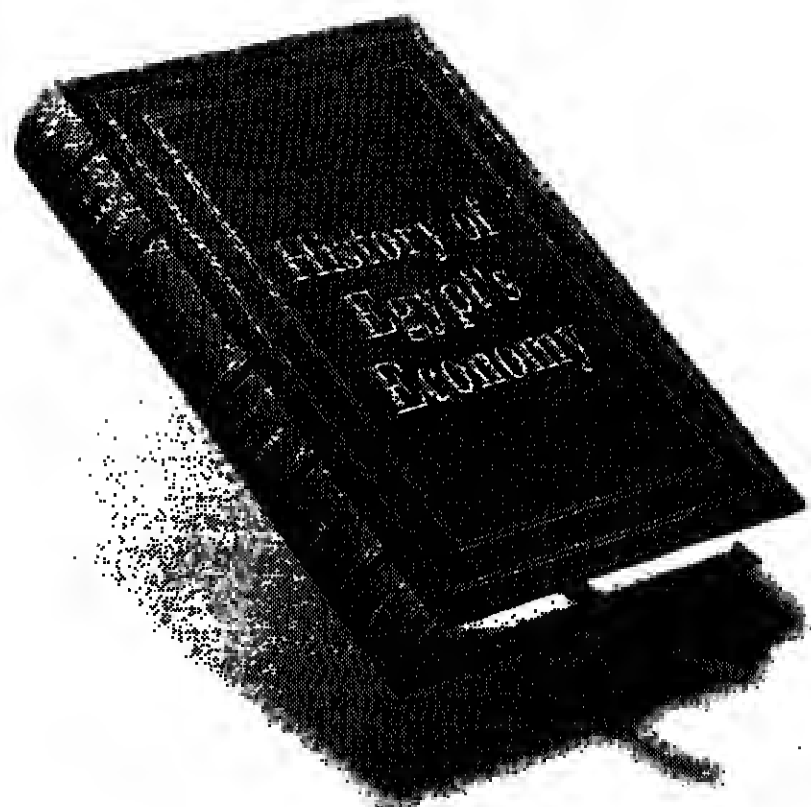
The Capel firm also announced plans to launch the first brokerage facility for Egyptian shares to be based outside Egypt, while the International Finance Corporation is also considering including Egypt in its global index of emerging markets.

With this growing foreign interest in the market and internal improvements continuing, a new central share depository is due to be operational by 1996.

Observers are predicting an exciting 1996 for the stock exchange.

P.D.

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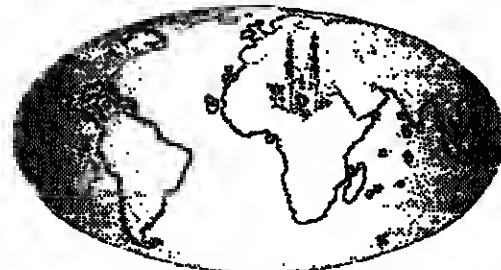
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- Total Deposits reached L.E. 17.8 Billion.
- Total of Loans, Advances and Investments reached L.E. 13.8 Billion.
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Bill Mahler.

EGYPTIAN BANKING & CAPITAL MARKETS

COMMERCIAL BANKS WILL BE STREAMLINED

While many of Egypt's 30 commercial banks are making a successful adjustment to the challenges posed by the increased emphasis on the private sector, others are lagging behind. A streamlining of the industry is inevitable, analysts say, with considerable rewards in the offing for institutions that are both flexible and well managed.

Results for the year ending in June 1994 (the most recent figures available), show that the country's largest public-sector institutions all recorded a rise in net profits.

The net profits of the National Bank of Egypt (NBE) rose by 14 percent, to 80 million Egyptian pounds (\$23.5 million); Banque Misr's by 8.3 percent, to £E 52 million; Banque du Caire's by 9.5 percent, to £E 46 million; and Bank of Alexandria's by 9 percent, to £E 36 million.

The four account for about 55 percent of the total assets in Egypt's banking sector, excluding their shares in joint venture banks. At the end of fiscal 1994, their combined assets and liabilities amounted to £E 122 billion, up from £E 115 billion in the previous year.

Other state-owned entities, such as the Arab International Bank (AIB), have increased their capital and are expanding their presence in both project and trade finance. AIB's shareholders include several Arab governments as well as Egypt.

Private banks and joint ventures

The performance has been the most remarkable, however, at some of the private-sector and joint-venture banks, such as Misr International Bank (MIB) and the Commercial International Bank (CIB). MIB saw its assets rise to £E 7.6 billion, up from £E 7.2 billion a year earlier, while profits increased 35 percent, to £E 70.6 million. In the case of CIB, both the level of earnings and the rate of increase were dramatic: net profits rose 57 percent, to £E 205 million. Its assets also improved, reaching £E 6.1 billion, compared with £E 5.8 billion in fiscal 1993. Other impressive results were reported by Suez Canal Bank, the Egyptian American Bank, Misr Exterior Bank, Mohandes Bank, The Nile Bank and Banque du Caire Barclays.

While most institutions benefited from the sudden surge of confidence that investors, both foreign and local, began to show in Egypt's economic system in 1994 as a result of its successful reform program, the pace of change has slowed somewhat since then. This in turn has given rise to some doubts about expectations for the remainder of this year.

Pressure from the International Monetary Fund is one factor, with many expecting a devaluation of the Egyptian pound, despite the government's insistence that such a move is neither required nor justifiable. Although a devaluation would help the country improve its export performance, it would also increase the country's high import bill significantly and contribute to inflationary pressures as a result.

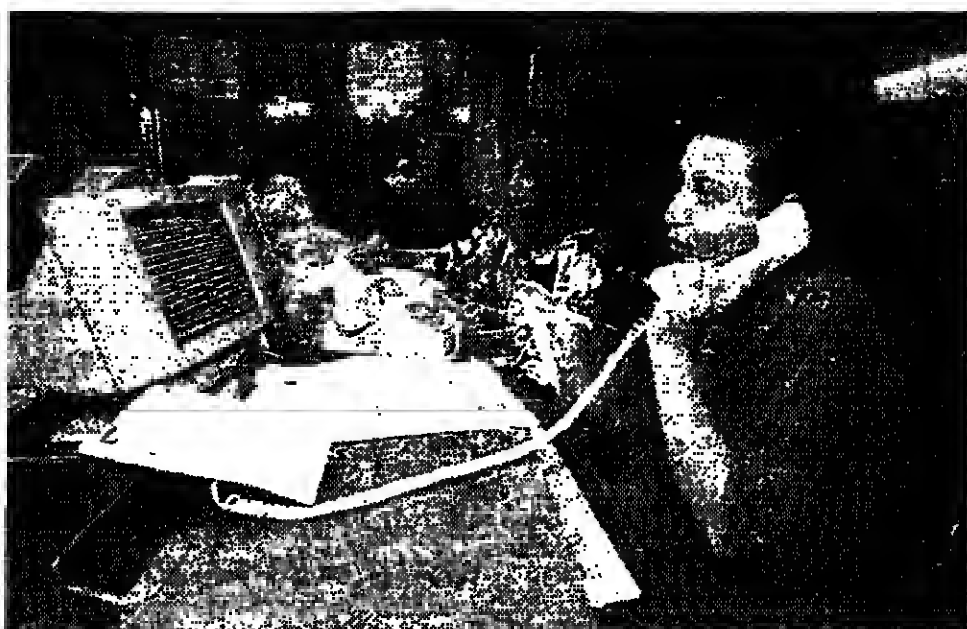
Meanwhile, the uncertainty is affecting foreign banks dealing in the local currency and is discouraging other institutions from lending in the local market. Many commercial banks, however, have been able to offset such concerns as a result of the government's move to widen its offering of profitable new instruments in which banks can invest.

These include five-year treasury bonds; the first long-term tradable instrument to be made available. The first tranche was launched in April, and plans have been approved for issues totaling some £E 15 billion.

"This is a bank, and it is not my goal to buy treasury bonds. My main goal is commercial banking," comments Mohammad Ozal, senior general manager of MIBank. "But if I have excess funds, it is an attractive way to invest those funds." The bonds carry a six-month coupon of 12 percent.

During the coming year, the prospect of bank privatizations will add to the uncertainty. Steps taken by the government recently to encourage the large state-owned manufacturing and service industries to clear their debts to the banks through asset sales or write-offs are welcome and will help these institutions to improve their return-on-equity and return-on-assets figures.

Pamela Ann Smith



The private sector, in addition to helping big business, has helped to provide jobs for individuals.

PRIVATIZATION IS OFF AND RUNNING

Both companies and buyers are benefiting from an increased amount of private-sector activity.

Egypt's privatization process is taking on a new life as the government explores ways to attract foreign expertise.

Says Mohamed Taymour, chairman of the Egyptian Financial Group: "1992-94 was a period of hesitation, but now the government has a clear view."

Since the launching of the privatization process in the early 1990s, only three companies have been sold outright, small stakes have been sold in 10 more and a further 12 are slated for sale from a total stock of 17 state-owned holding companies with 314 public-sector affiliates. Only very profitable companies have been offered, and there has not been a real answer on what to do with the poor performers.

The Chemical Industries Holding Company could show the way. It has asked for anchor companies, merchant banks and other parties to enter into management contracts with nine of its 24 affiliates to improve their profitability and possibly to buy in at a later date.

This approach finds favor among Egypt's bankers and market specialists, who place a high priority on upgrading the management and profitability of government ventures before they reach the market. "We need to educate owners, change management procedures and increase productivity in companies

— and then we can go to simple selling," says Mahmoud Abdel Aziz, Egyptian National Bank chairman.

His approach is backed by Mr. Taymour. "We need strategic investors with technical and management ability," he says.

Their views are supported by recent market experiences. The Engineering Industries Holding Company's 1994 attempt to sell a number of affiliates outright was a failure, and offers this year have also had a poor response.

Economics over politics

For Adel el Labban, Commercial International Bank (CIB) general manager, the key is that decisions be based on economic rather than the political considerations. "Privatization is a means to an end, not an end in itself," he says. "I don't really care who owns a company so long as they manage it effectively, and management and shareholders are recompensed adequately."

Complaints that Egypt's privatization program is moving too slowly cut little ice with Mr. el Labban. "The purpose of economic reform is to improve the standard of living for all Egyptians, not to sell a quota of companies in a given time," he says.

Mr. el Labban would, however, like

to see the government release up to 50 percent of its share in large public-sector companies, not just the 10 percent to 20 percent that is usual now, which he considers insufficient to lead to an improvement in management.

Many Egyptians worry about the impact of privatization on jobs. The experience of El-Nasr Bottling (Coca Cola), which has increased its staff since privatization, is much quoted, but not everyone has as much confidence.

Mr. Taymour emphasizes that foreign expertise, rather than capital, is needed. "When we are selling on the stock exchange, we don't need foreign capital," he says, adding, "We have had four successful offers of 500 million Egyptian pounds (\$135 million) with no problem."

Mr. Abdul Aziz agrees. "Egypt has attracted inflows of \$65 billion in the last three years, 85 percent of it from Egyptians, and we now have a \$20 billion surplus in hard currency," he notes. He also points out that privatization has been a good investment for buyers. "Of all the companies privatized, only one is now selling below its offering price, so we can't say the pricing wasn't right. With a more active market, we will be able to price within the prevailing norms," he says. P.D.

INVESTMENT BANKS DRAW NEW PARTNERS

Although progress on privatization has been slow, the prospect of new public share offerings and a reform of the stock market are helping to expand investment banking opportunities in Egypt. Despite some concern about inflation, future interest rates and the value of the pound, foreign investors are also continuing to find the country's emerging markets attractive.

To take advantage of the voracious domestic appetite for local stocks and shares, the big public-sector institutions and joint-venture banks are establishing mutual funds in Egyptian pounds. Five institutions, including Banque Misr, the National Bank of Egypt (NBE), the Bank of Alexandria and the Egyptian American Bank (EAB), have already set up such funds. Banque Misr, the state-owned commercial bank, has established two funds. The growth fund, which was launched in September, closed at 200 million Egyptian pounds (\$58.8 million); the first, an income fund, is valued at £E 300 million.

NBE recently launched its second fund, an income-based package valued at £E 200 million. Its first, a £E 100 million open-ended capital gains growth fund, was two and a half times oversubscribed when it closed.

Stock in trade

In October, Banque du Caire, another large public-sector commercial bank, launched yet another fund with a target of \$100 million. EAB, whose shareholders are the Bank of Alexandria and American Express Bank of the United States, launched its fund last year. It raised \$200 million and helped attract new customers to the bank as well, officials report.

Further progress in attracting domestic investors will depend, to a certain extent, on the availability of bank stock itself. Plans by the big public-sector institutions, such as NBE, to sell shares in the smaller joint-venture banks have been announced.

In 1993, NBE reduced its 100 percent stake in Commercial International Bank (CIB) to just over 40 percent, and the bank's partners now include the Washington-based International Finance Corporation (IFC) as well as the Arab Investment Company and Arab Petroleum Investments Corporation (Apicorp). As a result of a public share offering, individual shareholders own more than 50 percent.

Barclays International is reported to be ready to raise its 49 percent share in Banque du Caire Barclays to a majority 51 percent if Banque du Caire agrees. Meanwhile, Egypt's investment banks are increasing their involvement in the expanding capital markets. CIB and other joint-venture institutions are buying shares directly in newly privatized industrial companies.

Foreign-owned institutions such as Citibank, Credit Lyonnais, the Arab Bank and American Express Bank have expanded operations in local currencies following legislation removing previous restrictions. P.A.S.

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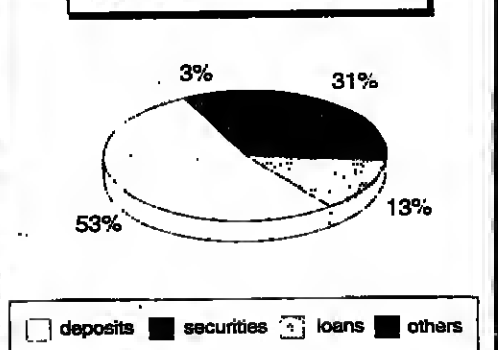
AND FULLY SUBSCRIBED US\$225 MILLION

PAID UP CAPITAL US\$200 MILLION
(210 MILLION ON 10/9/95)

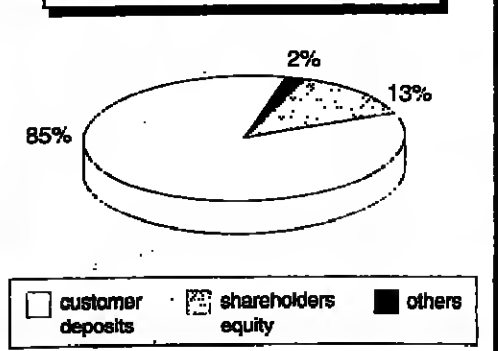
RESERVES US\$97 MILLION

TOTAL ASSETS/LIABILITIES US\$2323 MILLION

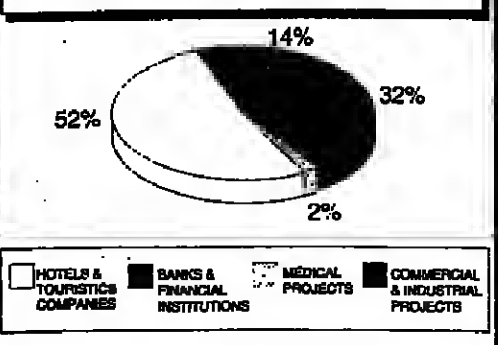
asset breakdown: June 30, 1995



liabilities breakdown: June 30, 1995



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January 1995



BANQUE MISR MUTUAL FUND (EGYPT)

L.E. 500,000,000
(U.S. \$147,000,000)

FIRST ISSUE L.E. 300,000,000

INVESTMENT MANAGER

CONCORD INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS
NEW YORK

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

September 1995



BANQUE MISR MUTUAL FUND (EGYPT)

SECOND ISSUE L.E. 200,000,000
(U.S. \$59,000,000)

INVESTMENT MANAGER

CONCORD INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS
NEW YORK

NYSE

Monday's 4 p.m. Close
(Continued)

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	100.00	+0.12
MSFT	56.00	+0.10
GOOG	27.00	+0.05
AMZN	18.00	+0.02
EBAY	12.00	+0.01
YHOO	15.00	+0.03
CRM	22.00	+0.04
INTC	35.00	+0.06
QCOM	45.00	+0.08
TXN	55.00	+0.09
WDC	65.00	+0.11
HPQ	75.00	+0.13
DELL	85.00	+0.15
ORCL	95.00	+0.17
ADBE	105.00	+0.19
SAF	115.00	+0.21
SGS	125.00	+0.23
WLT	135.00	+0.25
WLT	145.00	+0.27
WLT	155.00	+0.29
WLT	165.00	+0.31
WLT	175.00	+0.33
WLT	185.00	+0.35
WLT	195.00	+0.37
WLT	205.00	+0.39
WLT	215.00	+0.41
WLT	225.00	+0.43
WLT	235.00	+0.45
WLT	245.00	+0.47
WLT	255.00	+0.49
WLT	265.00	+0.51
WLT	275.00	+0.53
WLT	285.00	+0.55
WLT	295.00	+0.57
WLT	305.00	+0.59
WLT	315.00	+0.61
WLT	325.00	+0.63
WLT	335.00	+0.65
WLT	345.00	+0.67
WLT	355.00	+0.69
WLT	365.00	+0.71
WLT	375.00	+0.73
WLT	385.00	+0.75
WLT	395.00	+0.77
WLT	405.00	+0.79
WLT	415.00	+0.81
WLT	425.00	+0.83
WLT	435.00	+0.85
WLT	445.00	+0.87
WLT	455.00	+0.89
WLT	465.00	+0.91
WLT	475.00	+0.93
WLT	485.00	+0.95
WLT	495.00	+0.97
WLT	505.00	+0.99
WLT	515.00	+1.01
WLT	525.00	+1.03
WLT	535.00	+1.05
WLT	545.00	+1.07
WLT	555.00	+1.09
WLT	565.00	+1.11
WLT	575.00	+1.13
WLT	585.00	+1.15
WLT	595.00	+1.17
WLT	605.00	+1.19
WLT	615.00	+1.21
WLT	625.00	+1.23
WLT	635.00	+1.25
WLT	645.00	+1.27
WLT	655.00	+1.29
WLT	665.00	+1.31
WLT	675.00	+1.33
WLT	685.00	+1.35
WLT	695.00	+1.37
WLT	705.00	+1.39
WLT	715.00	+1.41
WLT	725.00	+1.43
WLT	735.00	+1.45
WLT	745.00	+1.47
WLT	755.00	+1.49
WLT	765.00	+1.51
WLT	775.00	+1.53
WLT	785.00	+1.55
WLT	795.00	+1.57
WLT	805.00	+1.59
WLT	815.00	+1.61
WLT	825.00	+1.63
WLT	835.00	+1.65
WLT	845.00	+1.67
WLT	855.00	+1.69
WLT	865.00	+1.71
WLT	875.00	+1.73
WLT	885.00	+1.75
WLT	895.00	+1.77
WLT	905.00	+1.79
WLT	915.00	+1.81
WLT	925.00	+1.83
WLT	935.00	+1.85
WLT	945.00	+1.87
WLT	955.00	+1.89
WLT	965.00	+1.91
WLT	975.00	+1.93
WLT	985.00	+1.95
WLT	995.00	+1.97

Symbol	Price	Change
WLT	100.00	+0.12
WLT	110.00	+0.14
WLT	120.00	+0.16
WLT	130.00	+0.18
WLT	140.00	+0.20
WLT	150.00	+0.22
WLT	160.00	+0.24
WLT	170.00	+0.26
WLT	180.00	+0.28
WLT	190.00	+0.30
WLT	200.00	+0.32
WLT	210.00	+0.34
WLT	220.00	+0.36
WLT	230.00	+0.38
WLT	240.00	+0.40
WLT	250.00	+0.42
WLT	260.00	+0.44
WLT	270.00	+0.46
WLT	280.00	+0.48
WLT	290.00	+0.50
WLT	300.00	+0.52
WLT	310.00	+0.54
WLT	320.00	+0.56
WLT	330.00	+0.58
WLT	340.00	+0.60
WLT	350.00	+0.62
WLT	360.00	+0.64
WLT	370.00	+0.66
WLT	380.00	+0.68
WLT	390.00	+0.70
WLT	400.00	+0.72
WLT	410.00	+0.74
WLT	420.00	+0.76
WLT	430.00	+0.78
WLT	440.00	+0.80
WLT	450.00	+0.82
WLT	460.00	+0.84
WLT	470.00	+0.86
WLT	480.00	+0.88
WLT	490.00	+0.90
WLT	500.00	+0.92
WLT	510.00	+0.94
WLT	520.00	+0.96
WLT	530.00	+0.98
WLT	540.00	+1.00
WLT	550.00	+1.02
WLT	560.00	+1.04
WLT	570.00	+1.06
WLT	580.00	+1.08
WLT	590.00	+1.10
WLT	600.00	+1.12
WLT	610.00	+1.14
WLT	620.00	+1.16
WLT	630.00	+1.18
WLT	640.00	+1.20
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WLT	690.00	+1.30
WLT	700.00	+1.32
WLT	710.00	+1.34
WLT	720.00	+1.36
WLT	730.00	+1.38
WLT	740.00	+1.40
WLT	750.00	+1.42
WLT	760.00	+1.44
WLT	770.00	+1.46
WLT	780.00	+1.48
WLT	790.00	+1.50
WLT	800.00	+1.52
WLT	810.00	+1.54
WLT	820.00	+1.56
WLT	830.00	+1.58
WLT	840.00	+1.60
WLT	850.00	+1.62
WLT	860.00	+1.64
WLT	870.00	+1.66
WLT	880.00	+1.68
WLT	890.00	+1.70
WLT	900.00	+1.72
WLT	910.00	+1.74
WLT	920.00	+1.76
WLT	930.00	+1.78
WLT	940.00	+1.80
WLT	950.00	+1.82
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WLT	970.00	+1.86
WLT	980.00	+1.88
WLT	990.00	+1.90

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WLT	770.00	+1.46
WLT	780.00	+1.48
WLT	790.00	+1.50
WLT	800.00	+1.52
WLT	810.00	+1.54
WLT	820.00	+1.56
WLT	830.00	+1.58
WLT	840.00	+1.6

WORLD ROUNDUP



Unmatched: Steffi Graf reaches for a ball against Lori McNeil.

Graf Battles to Victory

TENNIS Steffi Graf survived a strong challenge from unseeded Lori McNeil to win the \$800,000 Advanta Championships on Sunday, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3. The victory gave Graf eight tournament titles in 1995, more than any woman player. She has won every final she has played in. (Reuters)

Cash for Jonathan Davies

RUGBY UNION Jonathan Davies, who skipped the Welsh rugby league team in the World Cup last month, but has since rejoined Cardiff rugby union club, is to be offered a £40,000 (\$63,000) a year job as a development officer with the Welsh Rugby Union.

This comes less than five years after the WRU banned Davies from commenting on an international for a Welsh language radio station because he was a professional rugby player.

Davies will also work in a three-day-a-week marketing job that brings his earnings to about £100,000. (Reuters)

Hershiser a Free Agent

BASEBALL Orel Hershiser, Joe Orsulak and Jody Reed became free agents Sunday, increasing the total to 138 on the final day of filing. Hershiser's filing was conditional. The Indians have until Wednesday to exercise a \$1.5 million option.

The Houston Astros took a \$20 million, four-year offer for the All-Star second baseman Craig Biggio off the table Monday after the team's Sunday night deadline passed without him signing. (AP)

Nigeria in Doubt

SOCCER Nigeria may not be about to pick up one of world soccer's smaller prizes after all. Lennart Johansson, a vice-president of FIFA, the governing body of world soccer, said on Monday that no decision had been taken to transfer the 1997 world youth soccer championship from Malaysia to Nigeria despite reports that FIFA's head, Joao Havelange, promised the African country the event last week.

Havelange made a four-day trip to Nigeria last week, before the execution of nine dissidents. He met the country's military ruler, General Sani Abacha, and was awarded a traditional chieftaincy after saying Nigeria may be given the 1997 tournament. (Reuters)

Springboks Blossom, Flowers of a New Land

World Champions Face Next Test

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

ROME — It would be hard to exaggerate what South Africa accomplished in the Rugby World Cup last June. It grew out of whimsy — because the Springboks had been banned over the tournament's first eight years — into an unlikely dream that became a national mission. By the end, when President Nelson Mandela appeared on stage in a Springbok cap and jersey, the team had made an international statement beyond sport of more power than any in recent memory — stronger than the message of the 1980 U.S. Olympic hockey team.

So, now what? "This was a world cup hangover for us," the Springbok manager, Morné du Plessis, said Sunday after South Africa's disappointing 40-21 victory over Italy. "This was a clearing of the head that was needed."

Their big post-world cup test comes Saturday at Twickenham in southwest London against England. The Springboks showed only three changes, among the forwards, in their warm-up test Sunday. None of the front-line players swallowed the predicted, lucrative offers from rugby league or Kerry Packer, the Australian television magnate who tried to set up a professional rugby union competition.

Most noticeable on the field is the new role for the captain, Francois Pienaar, who has moved to No. 8 as the Springboks have shuffled their lineup. More obvious is the change in Pienaar's demeanor. He played the role of statesman throughout the world cup, wary of any semantic traps that might imprison South African rugby in its horrible past. If he seemed always on guard then, he is clearly relaxed now.

It may turn out, however, that the soldierly mood of the world cup was the secret of the Springboks' championship, because they hadn't been expected to make up so much ground so quickly since their return to international rugby.

NO GAMES for ever after can matter like those against Australia, France and New Zealand in the world cup. The Springboks realized as much here when Pienaar scolded them 14 minutes into the second half, after Italy had scored consecutive tries for a 21-17 lead. The Springboks had allowed only three tries throughout the world cup against better teams.

"When you're down 21-17 in test matches, you work your way back up quickly," Pienaar said. "The world cup has been won, the world cup is past. We will always relive that game. We will always be world champions. But we think the style we show in our play and what we do next week and next year will be more satisfying to us as a team than what we did at the World Cup."

Sorry? More satisfying? "Next weekend is going to be as big a match as the world cup final was for us," du Plessis agreed.

Apparently they have forgotten what the All Blacks did to England in the world cup semifinal. Then again, it wouldn't do the Springboks any good to focus on something like that.

"Everybody's dream is to play well at Twickenham," du Plessis said. "We didn't play England in the world cup. England is the home of rugby — it's where the rugby is eaten, they feel the way we feel about it. All of that should be enough to lift the players far away from the world cup."

IT IS true — though the Springboks won't cast it in these terms — that their championship will be seen as a freak, home-soil occurrence if they go on to play at a lesser standard. Their rivals would enjoy tossing it back in Louis Luyt's face after his declaration at the victory banquet that South Africa would have won the first two world cups had they been invited. Luyt's overwhelming presence, representative at once of the old regime as well as the white Afrikaaner continuing economic power within the "new" South Africa, seems to prevent outsiders from believing in the changes claimed by South African rugby.

The Springbok emblem, though it has been endorsed by President Mandela as a symbol of unity in rugby, is at risk of being cast out as the symbol of apartheid. The South African National Sports Council granted it a stay of execution until March, when a decision will be made based on the deliberations of a special commission. In other sports the springbok has been replaced by the protea, South Africa's national flower.

The true value of the world cup will be based in its repercussions. Following the conclusion of the domestic rugby season, which unearthed all of the old provincial rivalries, the Springboks sought to re-create the mood of last June by going on a weeklong tour of South Africa just two weeks ago — a national parade to remind the players that they had a reputation to defend in Europe.

"Then we changed our motto, just for this tour," du Plessis said. "Our motto of 'One Nation, One Country' will always be with us — but that's for South Africa." The motto for this week is: "Champions Away."

Tulio on Target as Gazza Hits Out

Reuters

Tulio scored two more goals to take his tally to 18 in as many games as Botafogo routed Atletico Mineiro, 5-0, in the Brazilian soccer championship.

Tulio, the striker who 72 hours earlier had also scored twice in a 3-0 victory over Uniao Sao Joao, scored both his goals in the last 11 minutes to go seven ahead of his nearest rival, the Cruzeiro striker Marcelo.

Only 870 fans turned up to watch Flamengo beat Goias 2-1 at home. Romario failed to score but he at least provided the pass from which Tulio scored the Flamengo's second. Flamengo had been expected to win the championship after signing Romario and the striker Edmundo but instead have little chance of reaching the playoffs. Edmundo is out for the rest of the season after breaking a toe.

SCOTLAND The turbulent midfielder Paul Gascoigne, due to play for England against Switzerland on Wednesday, could be in trouble with the Scottish Football Association after a series of incidents in a league match Saturday between Glasgow Rangers and Aberdeen. Television pictures show Gazza involved in clashes with Aberdeen's Paul Bernard and three other players in the 1-1 tie. Bernard needed five stitches in a chin wound.

ARGENTINA Diego Maradona will watch Boca Juniors' next match from the beach after receiving his fourth yellow card of the season in the 2-0 victory Sunday against Banfield in the Argentine league.

Maradona, playing his eighth league match after a 15-month suspension, was booked for arguing with the referee over his position for a throw-in.



Runners in the New York Marathon crossing the Queensborough Bridge to Manhattan.

The Long and Windy Road

By Jere Longman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At 5 A.M., the sign atop the New York Building said 35 degrees. By 6, it was 34 degrees. By 8, as I boarded a bus at a midtown hotel, it was snowing. The 26th New York City Marathon threatened to become the Iltidard.

As the temperature dropped, so did my hopes of running the race in under four hours. This would be my third marathon in New York. In 1991, on a perfect day, I had run 4:21. In 1993, I logged to a 4:36 in the heat and humidity. This year, the most I could hope to be was frostbite.

At least it seemed that way as we pulled up to the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge for the start. A group of runners huddled under the bridge like homeless persons, draped in garbage bags for warmth, wool hats pulled low over their ears.

I had the opportunity to start with local elite runners on the lower level of the bridge. This would have shaved at least six or seven minutes from the walking start that many of the runners must endure in the yearly human gridlock.

But the elite runners were escorted to the start at 9:30 A.M., almost an hour and a half before the race would begin. No thanks. Not in this cold and howling wind. I would stay warm for another hour and start at the back of the pack as usual.

Once there was room to run, we were blown across the bridge by a fierce tailwind that felt more like a shove in the back. Still, 16 minutes elapsed before I hit the first mile marker. Then something pleasant and unexpected happened. In Brooklyn, the wind subsided to a gentle push. It didn't feel unbearably cold anymore, only encouragingly cool.

Through miles two and three the pace quickened. At 3.5 miles, a man in front of me carried a Taiwanese flag and ran backward, facing the horde of oncoming runners, glancing over his shoulder as if he were backing into a parking space.

"It's too hard on the legs to run the other way," he said. My legs felt springy and responsive, and my pace increased to about eight and a half minutes a mile. I hit the halfway point in 2 hours, 3 minutes. Four hours was in reach. But could I hold on? Did I over-train, running 20 miles twice and 22 miles three times? Would my legs give out, or cramp up?

Four days before the race, the instep of my left foot had become alarmingly sore. Curiously, it hurt when I walked but not when I ran. Rather than consult a doctor, I consulted a few runners, knowing they would tell me what I wanted to hear.

"It's probably just tendinitis," said Alberto Salazar, the three-time New York winner. "Those things tend to go away on race day," said Amby Burfoot, winner of the 1968 New York City Marathon. He was right. Adrenaline chased the pain away.

With nearly 12 miles to run, I heard that German Silva of Mexico had won the men's race. Up First Avenue, I continued to feel strong, stopping each mile at the water stop, eating a banana a woman handed me from the crowd. I hit Mile 20 at 3 hours, 2 minutes. A 10-minute pace the final six miles would bring me home in four hours.

On the Willis Avenue Bridge in the Bronx, my right hamstring knotted like a fist. Ten months of training, a personal best within reach and now I would be lucky to finish. I leaned against a pole, stretched my hamstring and walked for a block. I was in luck. The muscle relaxed. I resumed my pace gingerly.

At Mile 23, we re-entered Central Park. The notorious, undulating hills were ahead for the next two miles — gentle slopes on most days, but enervating at the end of a marathon. Fortunately, the crowd is close and loud on the narrow East Drive, and the runners are carried along on some invisible current.

Beyond 25 miles, we swung onto Central Park South and I realized I would finally break four hours. Tears welled in my eyes, and for a moment it was difficult to draw a breath.

I hit the tape at 3:57:00. At age 41, on my third try, I had finally reached my goal. It was time to celebrate and retire.

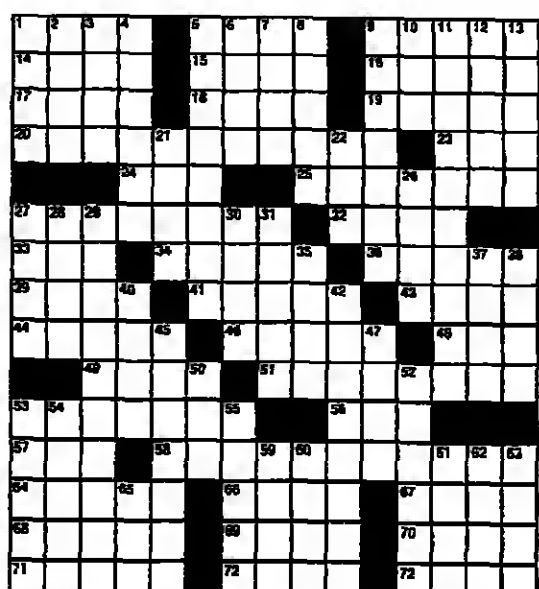
CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Start of the Pack
2 Kitty's comment
3 "My Fair Lady" song
4 — vera

16 Radius's partner
18 Moon of Saturn
17 College on the Thames
19 Singer Sedaka
19 Mingie

20 Gladstone's wife
22 Constrictor
24 Annual hoops contest: Abbr.
25 Mid of (Jean of Arc)
27 Colonists
32 Grilled sandwich
33 The hot season
34 Novelist Jong
36 Harbinger of spring
38 Mayberry's Boe Taylor, e.g.
41 Days-old
43 — bene
44 Cretan king of myth
46 Wipe clean
48 Gullible propeller
49 Great vowel
51 On the sky
53 Having made a will
56 Raggedy —
57 C.T.A. trains
59 Preppy's wear
64 One of the Barrymores
66 Chisel, e.g.
67 Manger trio
68 Lodge member
69 Plasm prefix
70 The "E" of O.E.O.
71 Look of contempt
72 Sow's opposite
73 Polish industrial city

4 Lassee
5 60's TV family
6 Zeno's home
7 Getting — years
8 Emerson's middle name
9 Nursery rhyme start
10 Filmdom's Alastair
11 Mante's wear
12 Gazpacho ingredient
13 Amarrillo's home
21 Lake Nasser site
22 Forelimb
26 North Carolina college
27 Baseball feature
28 Needle case
29 Athlete's wear
30 — of passage
31 Surgical souvenirs
33 Wings
37 Slanted type: Abbr.
38 — a one
40 Horn sound
42 One way to cook
45 Desk item
47 Cube-master
48 Rubik
50 Gobble
52 Nazi polish
53 Abounds
54 Singer John
55 Go in
56 Zero
58 "The Empire Strikes Back" mystic
61 Casino game
62 "Holy smoke!"
63 Name in luxury hotels
65 Opposite WNW



Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 13

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72 Sow's opposite
73 Polish industrial city
DOWN
1 Boxer Max
2 Quarter member
3 Part of a Club accusation
4 Lassee
5 60's TV family
6 Zeno's home
7 Getting — years
8 Emerson's middle name
9 Nursery rhyme start
10 Filmdom's Alastair
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SPORTS

49ers Humble the Cowboys

Best Record in the NFL? Try the Chiefs

The Associated Press

Still believe Dallas will win the Super Bowl?

Here's an option: the Kansas City Chiefs, owners of the best record in the National Football League.

While the Cowboys were ambushed by the San Francisco 49ers on Sunday, the Chiefs quietly defeated the San Diego Chargers, 22-7, for their ninth victory in 10 games.

With Steve Bono and Marcus Allen scoring on short touchdown runs, the Chiefs beat the

record, but New England beat the Dolphins, 34-17. The 34-year-old Marino now has 47,299 yards in 13 seasons. Tarkenton threw for 47,003 yards in 18 years.

Ben Coates caught a pass deflected by a teammate for the tie-breaking game for New England (4-6). Curtis Martin had 142 yards rushing and two touchdowns, and Drew Bledsoe added two scoring passes.

Chiefs 22, Chargers 7 At San Diego, Kansas City won its sixth straight as Allen scored from a yard out with 6:16 to play for the clincher. Bono was 17 of 27 for 137 yards and ran 2 yards for a first-quarter TD.

The Chargers (4-6) lost for the fifth time in six games.

Eagles 31, Broncos 13 At Philadelphia, Rodney Peete (25 of 37 for 264 yards) ran for one score and passed for another, while Ricky Watters had two short touchdown runs as the Eagles pulled within two games of Dallas in the NFC East.

Saints 17, Colts 14 At New Orleans, Jim Everett threw for 228 yards and two TDs as the Saints (4-6) won for the fourth time in their last five games.

The Saints barely held on against the Colts (5-5) as Jim Harbaugh, replacing the injured

Paul Justin, got called for an illegal pass on an 18-yarder that would have put the ball on the Saints 1 with 1:11 left. Cary Blanchard's subsequent 41-yard field goal attempt was wide left with 13 seconds left.

Patriots 43, Dolphins 17 At Miami, Dan Marino passed for 333 yards and broke Fran Tarkenton's all-time yardage

turnovers and Isaac Bruce had his sixth straight 100-yard receiving game as the team successfully christened the Trans World Dome at the expense of Carolina (4-6).

The Panthers' Kerry Collins was intercepted four times and lost two fumbles — one that was returned 26 yards for a score by Torin Dorn. Chris Miller was 19 of 32 passes for 216 yards and two TDs for the Rams.

Bengals 32, Oilers 25 At Houston, Jeff Blake threw two touchdown passes to Carl Pickens and Cincinnati (4-6) — with the NFL's worst defense — forced four turnovers and had four sacks. The Oilers are 4-6.

Vikings 30, Cardinals 24 At Tempe, Arizona, Warren Moon threw a 50-yard scoring pass to Qadry Ismail 2:16 into overtime as Minnesota (5-5) improved to 2-2 in overtime games and Arizona (3-7) fell to 1-2. Moon completed 24 of 43 passes for 342 yards and four scores.

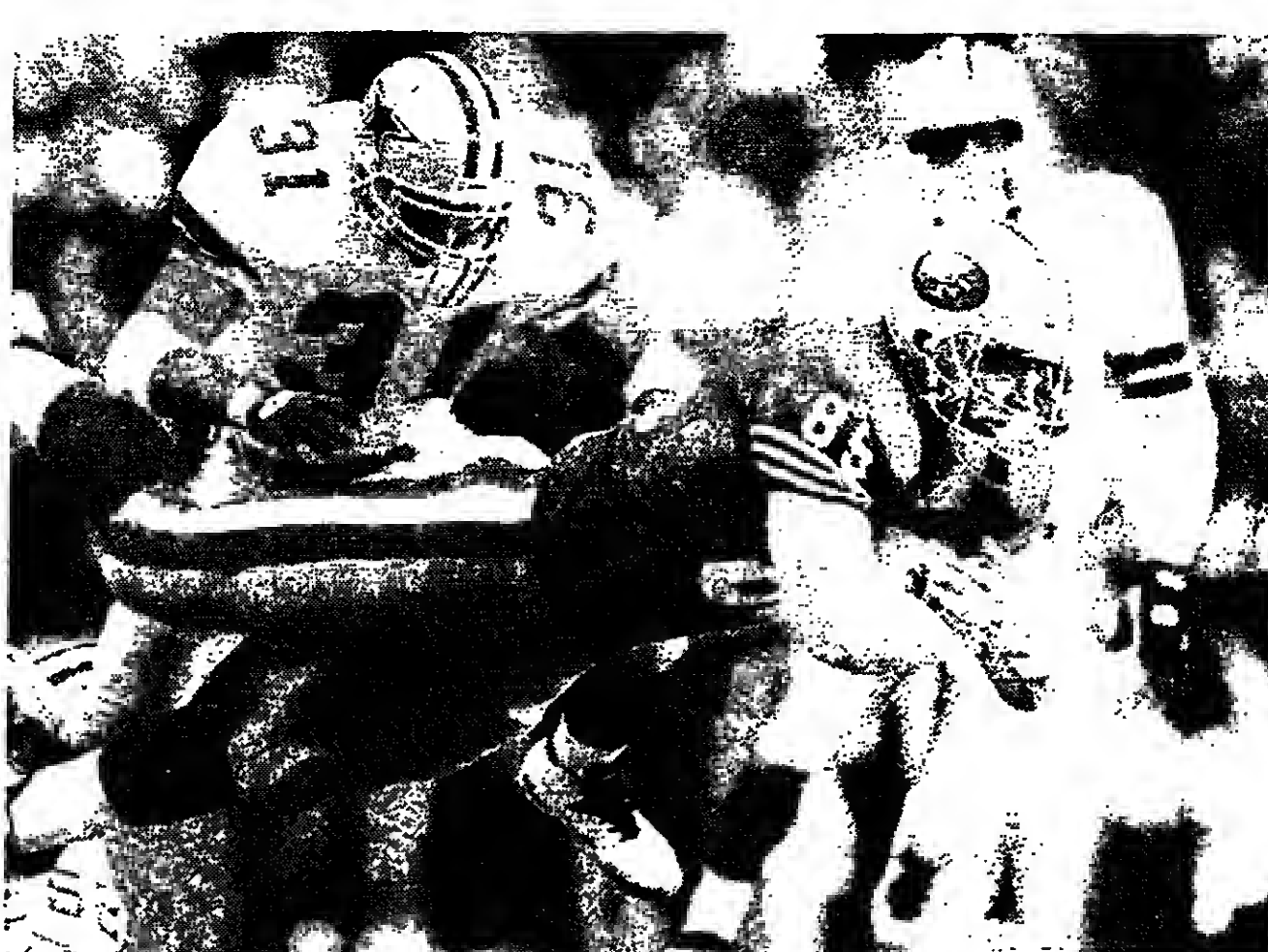
In games reported in some Monday editions:

Raiders 17, Giants 13 At East Rutherford, New Jersey, Jeff Hostetler withstood strong

runs in leading Oakland (8-2) past his former teammates. Harvey Williams capped a long

against-the-wind drive with a 6-yard scoring run with 6:52 left. Hostetler was 13 of 19 for 152 yards.

Seahawks 47, Jaguars 30 At Jacksonville, Florida, Joey Gallowsay ran a team-record 86



Ted Popson, 49ers tight end, dives for a first down against Dallas, while the Cowboy safety Brock Marion closes in.

yards for a score and caught TD passes of 38 and 23 yards from Rick Mirer as Seattle (4-6) had its highest point total in 10 years. Galloway finished with five catches for 114 yards. Chris Warren added 121 yards on 27 carries. Jacksonville fell to 3-7.

Lions 27, Buccaneers 24 At Pontiac, Michigan, Willie Clay had two interceptions as Detroit

(4-6) gave coach Wayne Fontes another week of job security. Brett Perriman (10 catches for 125 yards) made a diving catch for a 37-yard gain to the Tampa Bay 1 to set up Scott Mitchell's touchdown with 5:21 left.

Mitchell was 21 of 34 for 260 yards and one score. Barry Sanders had 19 carries for 92 yards, including a 55-yard touchdown.

Bills 23, Falcons 17 At Orchard Park, New York, Buffalo (7-3) took over first place in the AFC East in coach Marv Levy's first game back since he had cancer treatment.

Jim Kelly completed 22 of 36 passes for 273 yards and two touchdowns to Bill Brooks.

Packers 35, Bears 28 At Green Bay, Wisconsin, Brett Favre threw a career-best five

touchdown passes and the Packers held Erik Kramer out of the end zone in a drive that stalled at the 14-yard line as time expired. The Bears and Packers are tied for first in the NFC Central with 6-4 records.

Favre completed 25 of 33 passes for 336 yards and had TD tosses of 17, 29, 1, 44 and 16 yards. Kramer was 33 of 38 for 318 yards and two TDs.

Canucks' Promise Turns Sour

The Associated Press

With Alexander Mogilny joining Pavel Bure in their lineup and a new arena, the Vancouver Canucks were expecting big things this season.

But now Bure is gone for the season with a knee injury, and the GM Place Arena is not as friendly as they thought it would be.

The Canucks heard derisive chants from the fans while going down to a 4-2 defeat Sunday

NHL ROUNDOUP

night at the hands of the Montreal Canadiens. Coupled with an 8-4 loss Saturday night to Colorado, it completed a lost weekend for the Canucks.

Brian Savage scored twice as the Canadiens continued their remarkable surge under their new coach, Mario Tremblay.

The Canadiens have a 9-2 record since Tremblay replaced Jacques Demers behind the bench early in the season when Montreal was 0-5.

Mogilny, acquired from Buffalo in an off-season trade, and Roman Oksita scored for the Canucks, who lost their third straight game and are 1-4-3 at home.

Despite a 2-1 Philadelphia, Randy McKay's tie-breaking goal midway through the third period helped New Jersey complete a sweep of two-game weekend series with the Flyers.

Scott Niedermayer hit a slap shot that McKay managed to deflect from midair for his second goal of the year at 7:03, snapping a 2-2 tie. New Jersey had used up just five seconds of a power play.

Sabres 6, Lightning 4 Tampa Bay squandered a two-goal lead in the third period for the fourth time this season as visiting Buffalo scored four times in the last 20 minutes.

Derek Plante, Brent Hughes, Dave Hannan and Matthew Barnaby had the third-period goals as the Sabres won for only the second time in seven road games.

Plante, Hughes and Hannan scored in a 2:18 span to put the Sabres in front, and Barnaby added a late goal.

Oilers 4, Blackhawks 3 In Chicago, Todd Marchant scored on his own rebound with 7:03 left in regulation as Edmonton rallied for a tie.

Joe Murphy had put the Blackhawks ahead 4-3 with 9:05 remaining in the third period, beating Joaquin Gagne with a slap shot from the top of the left circle at the end of a three-on-one break.

Gage, who started the second period in relief of ineffective goalie Bill Ranford, stopped 14 of 15 shots for his first NHL point after three career losses. The rookie's best save came about 1:35 into the five-minute overtime, when he kicked aside Tony Amonte's 15-foot slap shot.

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

NFL STANDINGS

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

EAST

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Buffalo	7	2	0	.778	195	172
Atlanta	6	4	0	.600	255	181
Indianapolis	5	5	0	.500	186	260
New England	4	6	0	.400	167	218
N.Y. Jets	2	8	0	.200	137	257

CENTRAL

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Pittsburgh	5	4	0	.556	208	208
Cleveland	4	5	0	.444	178	193
Cincinnati	4	6	0	.400	238	228
Columbus	4	6	0	.400	218	233
Jacksonville	2	7	0	.286	148	223

WEST

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Carolina	9	1	0	.900	245	148
Tennessee	8	2	0	.800	250	152
San Francisco	7	3	0	.700	184	152
San Diego	4	6	0	.400	169	208
Seattle	4	6	0	.400	222	253

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

EAST

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Julius	8	2	0	.800	285	101
Philadelphia	8	2	0	.800	287	221
Atlanta	5	5	0	.500	184	252
N.Y. Giants	3	7	0	.300	180	241
Washington	3	7	0	.300	207	218

CENTRAL

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Indianapolis	4	6	0	.400	280	245
Green Bay	4	6	0	.400	246	216
Minnesota	5	5	0	.500	219	225
San Francisco	5	5	0	.500	158	175
Seattle	4	6	0	.400	236	247

WEST

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Houston	4	6	0	.400	210	220
Los Angeles	4	6	0	.400	195	205
San Francisco	4	6	0	.400	250	140
Seattle	4	6	0	.400	175	206
San Diego	4	6	0	.400	181	209

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

San Francisco 17, Indianapolis 14
Atlanta 17, New York Giants 12
Seattle 17, Atlanta 17
San Francisco 34, Miami 17

BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	5	1	.833	—
Orlando	4	2	.667	1 1/2
Atlanta	3	3	.500	2 1/2
Philadelphia	2	4	.333	3 1/2
Charlotte	2	4	.333	3 1/2
New Jersey	2	4	.333	3 1/2
Washington	2	4	.333	3 1/2
Boston	1	5	.167	4 1/2

CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	5	0	1.000	—
Atlanta	4	1	.800	1 1/2
Indiana	4	1	.800	1 1/2
Charlotte	2	2	.500	2 1/2
Washington	2	2	.500	2 1/2
Detroit	2	2	.500	2 1/2
Milwaukee	1	4	.200	3 1/2
Toronto	1	4	.200	3 1/2
Cleveland	1	4	.200	3 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

PACIFIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	4	1	.800	—
Portland	4	1	.800	—
Utah	4	1	.800	—
Phoenix	3	2	.600	1 1/2
San Diego	3	2	.600	1 1/2
Los Angeles	2	3	.400	2 1/2
Golden State	2	3	.400	2 1/2
Portland	2	3	.400	2 1/2

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

San Antonio 104, Portland 91
Portland 104, San Antonio 91
Portland 104, San Antonio 91
Portland 104, San Antonio 91

SOCCER

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pct
Real Madrid	10	0	0	1.000
Barcelona	9	0	1	.900
Valencia	8	1	1	.800
Sevilla	7	2	1	.700
Real Sociedad	6	3	1	.600
Atletico	5	4	1	.500
Real Betis	4	5	1	.400
Real Oviedo	3	6	1	.300
Real Zaragoza	2	7	1	.200
Real Murcia	1	8	1	.100

SECOND DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pct
Real Madrid	10	0	0	1.000
Barcelona	9	0	1	.900
Valencia	8	1	1	.800
Sevilla	7	2	1	.700
Real Sociedad	6	3	1	.600
Atletico	5	4	1	.500
Real Betis	4	5	1	.400
Real Oviedo	3	6	1	.300
Real Zaragoza	2	7	1	.200
Real Murcia	1	8	1	.100

TENNIS

ATLANTA-ATLANTA

Team	W	L	Pct
Atlanta	10	0	1.000
Atlanta	9	0	.900
Atlanta	8	1	.800
Atlanta	7	2	.700
Atlanta	6	3	.600
Atlanta	5	4	.500
Atlanta	4	5	.400
Atlanta	3	6	.300
Atlanta	2	7	.200
Atlanta	1	8	.100

TENNIS

ATLANTA-ATLANTA

Team	W	L	Pct
Atlanta	10	0	1.000
Atlanta	9	0	.900
Atlanta	8	1	.800
Atlanta	7	2	.700
Atlanta	6	3	.600
Atlanta	5	4	.500
Atlanta	4	5	.400
Atlanta	3	6	.300
Atlanta	2	7	.200
Atlanta	1	8	.100

TENNIS

ATLANTA-ATLANTA

Team	W	L	Pct
Atlanta	10	0	1.000
Atlanta	9	0	.900
Atlanta	8	1	.800
Atlanta	7	2	.700
Atlanta	6	3	.600
Atlanta	5	4	.500
Atlanta	4	5	.400
Atlanta	3	6	.300
Atlanta	2	7	.200
Atlanta	1	8	.100

TENNIS

ATLANTA-ATLANTA

Team	W	L	Pct
Atlanta	10	0	1.000
Atlanta	9	0	.900
Atlanta	8	1	.800
Atlanta	7	2	.700
Atlanta	6	3	.600
Atlanta	5	4	.500
Atlanta	4	5	.400
Atlanta	3	6	.300
Atlanta	2	7	.200
Atlanta	1	8	.100

TENNIS

ATLANTA-ATLANTA

Team	W	L	Pct
Atlanta	10	0	1.000
Atlanta	9	0	.900
Atlanta	8	1	.800
Atlanta	7	2	.700
Atlanta	6	3	.600
Atlanta	5	4	.500
Atlanta	4	5	.400
Atlanta	3	6	.300
Atlanta	2	7	.200
Atlanta	1	8	.100

